The Courier-Journal.

VOL. XXXIX. LOUISVILLE, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1869. NEW SERIES, NO. 429.

FOREIGN.

Inauguration Ceremonies at the Suez Canal.

English and French Versions of the Affair.

The Porte Threatens to Suspend the Viceroy.

Highly Sensational Report from Paraguay.

Lopez Murders His Mother and Brother.

Peaceful Fenian Demonstration in Ireland.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[BY CABLE TELEGRAPH.]

EGYPT.

PROGRESS OF THE EMPRESS EUGENIE.

PARIS, Nov. 18.—The Journal Officiel publishes the following telegraphic accounts of the progress of the Empress of the French: Port Said, Nov. 16.—Her Majesty arrived at Port Said to-day, where she was received and subsequently visited on board the yacht Aigle by the Viceroy of Egypt, the Emperor of Austria, the Prince Royal of Prussia, Prince and Princess of Holland, and the Commanders of the men-of-war in the harbor.

The Empress subsequently landed and assisted at the Te Deum and at the Mussulman prayers, which were chanted on the occasion of inaugurating the canal.

Ismailia, Nov. 17.—The Imperial yacht Aigle, with the Empress, followed by forty vessels, anchored at Ismailia, having passed through the first part of the canal.

AN ENGLISH ACCOUNT OF THE CANAL OPENING.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The following dispatch has been received from the Isthmus of Suez:

Ismailia, Wednesday Night.—The trip of the first detachment of the fleet with visitors was made from Port Said to this place in eight and a half hours. Four steamers have just arrived from Suez, the southern terminus of the canal, and meet those from Port Said. The town, banks, canal, and vessels are illuminated, and the night is given up to festivities and rejoicings.

Ismailia, Thursday noon, November 18.—Thirty-four steamers have arrived here and others are expected. At the shallowest point between Ismailia and Rosi it is said the water in the canal is nineteen feet deep, and the depth is generally twenty-five or thirty feet along the whole line. Festivities here are continued with great magnificence and enthusiasm. An immense crowd of visitors from all parts of the world are here. The number of guests who have been specially invited by the Khedive exceeds three thousand Europeans and twenty-five thousand Orientals. The expenditure of money is unlimited. The entire fleet will sail for Suez to-morrow.

THE SULTAN THREATENS ANOTHER ULTIMATUM.

VIENNA, Nov. 18.—The Presse asserts that when the celebration of the opening of the Suez Canal is terminated, the Sublime Porte will send another ultimatum to the Viceroy of Egypt, ordering him to accept the Turkish proposals without condition, or to consider himself suspended from the Viceroyalty.

ENGLAND.

PRACTICABILITY OF THE SUEZ CANAL.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The Shipping Gazette, discussing the practical operation of the Suez canal, says whether the point of difficulty remains to be overcome here or there before the canal can be available for vessels of the largest tonnage is a question of detail to be settled by the construction of the canal. As far as we are concerned, we can only point to the fact that the French engineers have redeemed their promise. The canal is opened, and is a magnificent success.

BOATING.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The four oared match between the Tyne and Thames crews was rowed to-day over the river Tyne, over a course 3½ miles in length. The race was won by the Tyne crew.

FRANCE.

THE EMPEROR'S RECEPTION AT COMPIEGNE.

PARIS, Nov. 18.—The Emperor gave a reception yesterday at Compeigne. He was cordial in his manner. Washburne, the American Minister, paid him constant attention, which is much commented on in political circles.

EMILE OLLIVIER

will soon be appointed to a position in the Cabinet.

THE IMPERIAL INTERVIEW.

Fleury, the French Minister, telegraphs from St. Petersburg that the Czar has agreed to meet the Emperor Napoleon this winter.

THE THREATENED DUEL

between the editor of La Pais and Henri Rocccfort has been averted, the latter having made satisfactory explanations.

SOUTH AMERICA.

HORRIBLE CHARGE AGAINST LOPEZ.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—Dates from Rio Janeiro to the 27th ult. are received. President Lopez had transferred his headquarters to San Joaquin. It is reported that Lopez had killed his mother, one of his brothers, and another prisoner, in consequence of a suspicion that they were engaged in a conspiracy against his life.

THE ALLIES

have made no movement, and it was supposed that active operations would be still longer deferred.

IRELAND.

FENIAN DEMONSTRATION IN WATERFORD.

DUBLIN, Nov. 18.—A Fenian demonstration was made at Waterford last night. There was a torch-light procession in which nearly 5,000 men took part. Bands played Fenian airs. The streets were crowded by spectators. An extra police force was on hand, but did not interfere with the proceedings. No disturbance.

SPAIN.

THE REPUBLICAN PRISONERS.

MADRID, Nov. 18.—Republican prisoners are not to be sent to Cuba.

SENOR ORENSE

has gone to Paris.

MARINE NEWS.

GLASGOW, Nov. 18.—Arrived—Steamship St. David, from Quebec.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 18.—Arrived—Steamship Virginia, from New York, yesterday.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Nov. 18—5 P. M.—Consols 93⅛; American securities opened and closed as follows: 5-20's 1862, opening at 83½, closing at 83¾; 5-20's 1865, [illegible]; 10-40's opened at [illegible], closing at [illegible]. Railway stocks steady; Illinois closed at [illegible]; Erie opened at 20¼ and closed at 20¾, and Great Western closed at 28½. Specie in the Bank of England increased £[illegible] during the week. Consols at Frankfort quiet at 86¾@86⅞.

PARIS, Nov. 18.—Bourse strong; rentes opened at 71f. 70c. and closed at 71f. 75c. Metallic reserve of the Bank of France increased 7,000,000 francs during the week.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 18.—Cotton opened buoyant and closed firm at the following rates: Middling uplands 11⅞d; Orleans 11⅞d. Sales to-day 12,000 bales. Breadstuffs dull. California white wheat declined to 9s 9d, red western No. 2 wheat 8s 6d, winter 8s 10d. Western flour 22s. Corn, No. 2, 27s. Oats 2s 6d. Peas 41. Pork 112s 6d. Beef 86s. Lard 72s 6d. Cheese 62s 6d. Bacon 67s 6d. New common rosin 5s 6d; fine do 14s. Spirits of petroleum 12s, refined 1s 10d. Tallow 44s 6d. Turpentine 27s 6d. Linseed oil £31 15s.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—Tallow 47s 6d. Sperm oil [illegible]. Sugar 40s on spot and dull. Whale oil [illegible]. Calcium linseed 61s 3d.

MEXICO.

Mr. Seward Still Going Forward—His Speeches Satisfactory—Political Pardons—Mysterious Assassination—Opposition to Emigration.

CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 12, via HAVANA, Nov. 19.—Mr. Seward left Guanajuato on the 8th, and is expected here the 14th.

Harmony has been restored in the Cabinet. Tejada and Romero have been reconciled. Iglesias is appointed Minister of Justice.

The Government has pardoned and permitted the return of the ex-Imperialists, including Salagar Del Gando and Portilla. The revolt in Michoacan is ended.

The right has been granted to Braman, Smith & Richards to construct a railroad from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific.

The journals are discussing the mysteries of the assassination of a lady and her child. Some parties prominent in office and the secretary are believed to be implicated in the crime. The affair is under investigation in the courts.

Business is very dull. A coal mine of excellent quality was discovered at Lerandlan.

A slight shock of earthquake has been reported at Condona.

HAVANA, Nov. 18.—Advices from Mexico to the 10th are received. The ministerial crisis is past.

Mr. Seward left Guanajuata on the 8th inst., after resting there one week. The diligence conveying the party was overturned on the road, but all escaped injury. The Mexican papers publish Mr. Seward's speeches at Celaya and Guadalajara, which they say will satisfy the most jealous that he has not sinister designs on the republic.

Deputies in Congress are opposed to emigration, fearing it will result in absorption by the United States.

Explosion of Torpedoes—Two Men Killed.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 18.—A case of torpedoes while being hoisted at Miller's candy factory, No 50 Levee street, fell and exploded, killing two employes and doing considerable damage to the building.

CUBA.

English Consul at Trinidad in Trouble—Two Plantations Destroyed—Affairs in Santiago—Insurgent Appeal to Venezuela—Etc.

HAVANA, Nov. 18.—Cooper, English Consul at Trinidad, is charged in connection with the Captain of the brig Ruso, with selling a British vessel without notifying the consignees of his action. The case causes much comment among merchants, and legal steps have been taken to prevent justice.

The Spanish battalion of volunteers have gone to Vuelta Abagoria.

The insurgents in the neighborhood of Santiago have burned the plantations of Constantia, Vembrecos, Santa Maria, and Delores. The Tabadla plantation has been burned by insurgents from near Trinidad. Ten plantations in the vicinity of Cienfuegos, have been burned since the 1st of November, including Hermaguera plantation, belonging to Panzort, of New York.

Gen. Valmaseda has ordered that his salary be divided among the poor of Santiago.

The civil government of Santiago has issued a proclamation on the 13th inst., announcing the killing of 200 insurgents, and offering clemency to those who will immediately surrender to the Spanish authorities, and threatens to chastise all revolutionists captured.

The misery in Santiago, caused by the cholera and small-pox, is increasing.

The Captain General has decided to reduce the term of confinement of prisoners at Cinco Villas one-fifth, and has also pardoned and liberated over two hundred prisoners, many of whom were committed for political offenses.

A committee has been appointed to revise the duties on merchandise.

Sailed—steamers Rapidan, New York, Washington and St. Nazair. The steamer Yazoo sails to-morrow for Philadelphia.

It is understood in Havana that a commission from the insurgent government arrived in Carracas for the purpose of inducing the Venezuelan Government to recognize the insurgents as belligerents and to allow them to raise recruits for their army in Venezuela.

Plantations Burned—Mobilized Volunteers—Locomotive Explosion.

HAVANA, Nov. 17.—The Rossvilla and Flora plantations, near Cienfuegos, have been burned.

A battalion of mobilized volunteers has gone to the Cinco villas.

A report has been received from villa Misva of the explosion of a locomotive standing at the depot. The engineer and several others were wounded.

THE DOMINION.

The Retaliatory Story Denied—The Red River War—Railroad Accident—Gale on the Lakes—Marine Disasters.

OTTAWA, Nov. 18.—It is stated upon good authority that there is no truth in the report from Washington that the government of the Dominion had threatened retaliatory measures if the present restrictions of commercial intercourse were continued by the United States.

The government has not received anything official from Gov. McDougall relative to the reported opposition to his entry into the Northwest Territory. No application has as yet been made for an armed force to escort him.

TORONTO, Nov. 18.—An express train on the Grand Trunk railroad, going east, ran into a mixed train at Collins' Bay, near Kingston, this morning. The engineer and driver were killed. No passengers were injured.

A violent gale set in last night and continued throughout the day. The following marine disasters are reported: Schooner Montezuma, from Toledo for Ogdensburg, with lumber, ashore at Point Peter, near Picton. She will probably go to pieces.

Schooner Azoro, ashore at Wellington, square and breaking up.

The schooner Reso was beached off the Queen's wharf, Toronto, and other vessels were dragging their anchors and likely to go ashore.

Captains report it the roughest night they ever experienced on the lake.

AMHERSTBURG, CANADA, November 18.—The schooner Eagle Wing was wrecked near Oxford, Lake Erie, last night. All hands saved except the steward, who fell from the rigging and was drowned.

THE PACIFIC.

British Columbia Petitions for Annexation to the United States—Affairs in Sitka.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 18.—Vincent Collyer, who arrived from Alaska and British Columbia this morning, carries a petition signed by forty prominent citizens of Victoria, addressed to President Grant, praying for the annexation of British Columbia to the United States. Another petition of similar import will be forwarded to the Queen.

The document is strongly worded, and sets forth with great force the isolated, helpless condition of the colony, and the imperative necessity of forming a political alliance with the United States. Collyer represents the feeling in favor of annexation has received a new impulse from the recent note of Earl Granville urging the British Columbians to affiliate with the Canadian Dominion, they regarding it as little less than an insult, as it would increase their burden without affording either political protection or material relief.

Sitka advices are to the 25th of October. Affairs in that locality are satisfactory. Indians are peaceable. The health of the garrison is good. The fisheries are prosperous. Weather mild.

The United States steamer Lincoln has returned from St. Paul's island, Behring's straits. While one of the Lincoln's boats attempted to land on the island it was swamped. Three sailors were drowned—Richard Livingston, Lewis Garlin, and John Beck.

MACON.

Opening of the Georgia State Fair—Large Attendance—Address of Wade Hampton.

MACON, GA., Nov. 17.—It is estimated there were about fifteen thousand people on the Fair Grounds to-day. Gen. Wade Hampton delivered the address. He was most enthusiastically welcomed. In response to a welcome from the President, Mr. Yancey, Judge Woodward, of Pennsylvania, and Gen. Capron, of the Agricultural Bureau, addressed the people, and were cordially cheered.

Some trotting races came off in the afternoon. Weather fine.

Gen. Hampton in his address said he thought negro labor better than any other class we can possibly procure. He believed the South will in a short time regain her former prosperity. He counseled the cultivation of more friendly relations with the freedmen, and wanted their moral and intellectual status improved.

WASHINGTON.

Thanksgiving—Grant's Dinner.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 18.—Thanksgiving day was very generally observed here. All of the Government departments were closed. Public and private business was almost entirely suspended. Divine service was held in the churches.

The President's family occupied their pew at the Metropolitan church this morning. The former members of the President's staff, with their wives, dined with him this evening.

REDUCTION OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The receipts from customs and internal revenue so far during November have been very large, and indicate that the December statement of the public debt will show a further reduction of ten millions. The amount of coin in the Treasury is now $108,000,000.

KOKOMO.

An Army Officer Shoots the Slanderer of his Sisters Dead.

KOKOMO, IND., Nov. 18.—Lieut. W. W. Dougherty, of the regular army, on furlough and visiting his parents here, shot and killed Joseph Van Horn, at the Sherman House, in this city, at noon to-day. It is alleged that Van Horn circulated slanderous reports about Dougherty's sisters, and, on Dougherty's meeting Van Horn, he requested him to recall his remarks. He repeatedly refused, and, not denying it, Dougherty shot him. Five shots were fired, three taking effect. He died almost instantly. Dougherty was instantly arrested, and is now in jail. The affair has caused great excitement, as both parties are connected with the first families of this city.

TERRE HAUTE.

Conviction for Murder—Sentence of Death.

TERRE HAUTE, Nov. 19.—The trial of John R. Stevens for the murder of John Reens, some eighteen months since, terminated in the Criminal Court to-day in a verdict of guilty, and that the prisoner suffer death. This case has created intense interest from the fact of the murder being one of the most cold-blooded ever committed. Stevens escaped from jail two or three weeks after the murder, and was arrested only three weeks since in the interior of Iowa.

BUFFALO.

Stable Burned—The Gale—Railroad Damaged.

BUFFALO, Nov. 18.—Barnard's canal stables were destroyed by fire this morning. Several horses were burned to death.

It is feared much damage was done on the lakes by the gale.

Part of the Central railroad track, on the Niagara Falls branch, near Breakwater, was torn up by the gale last evening.

ST. LOUIS.

Suspension of Business—Weather.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 18.—The Merchants' Exchange, postoffice, the courts, and all public offices were closed to-day, and business generally suspended. Services were held in most of the churches. The day was observed in quite a decorous manner by all classes of citizens.

A steady rain set in at 4 o'clock. There are indications that it will continue all night. Mercury 47.

CINCINNATI.

Lecture of Captain Hall, the Arctic Explorer.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 18.—Captain Hall, the arctic explorer, spoke at Pike's Hall. The house was perfectly jammed. The lecture was rambling, but the audience was delighted. Joe Hannah and child, Esquimaux, were on the stage in native dress, and excited great interest.

Mississippi State Fair.

JACKSON, MISS., Nov. 17.—The exhibition by the State Fair Association opened to-day under the most favorable auspices, and gives promise of grand success. Weather fine. J. M. Wesson, president of the Association, delivered an address. The display in every department is very fine, especially in machinery and the fine arts. Twenty thousand persons were present during the day.

NEW YORK.

Harlem Railroad Train Blown Over an Embankment.

Official Count of the State Vote.

Commodore Higgins Exonerated by the Cuban Junta.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—The gale of yesterday was wide spread and unprecedented.

A train on the Harlem railroad was blown from the track near Boston corners. The express and smoking car and two passenger coaches were hurled from the bank a distance of 75 feet. The baggage car was burned with the mail matter. The casualties were less disastrous than the condition of the cars would indicate. A boy named Peter McBride, living in Amenia, was killed and partially burned.

B. S. Carter, of Catskill had his scalp torn off, and severely wounded about the head. Recovery doubtful.

Reuben T. Britt, brakeman; cut in the head and seriously injured.

Herman Jacobs, brakeman, seriously; ribs broken.

J. Hurd, express messenger; slightly injured.

Frank O'Neil, baggage-master; injured from inhaling steam while attempting to save baggage.

Chester Goodall and wife, of Massachusetts; the former badly hurt about the body and head, and the latter, an old lady, bruised about the head and body; recovery doubtful.

Miss F. A. Parsons, of America; cut about head and face.

James Halstead, America; injured in face and hands.

Van Vlieck, brakeman; considerably injured.

The location of the accident has twice before been the scene of a like catastrophe. It is a gorge in the mountain. The track is now repaired and the injured are receiving proper attention.

NAVAL.

The frigate Severn sailed yesterday for the West Indies.

EDUCATIONAL.

The Board of Education have ordered the establishment of a female Normal school.

THE JANTEL WILL CASES

have been removed to the United States Courts.

DISCHARGED.

Fanege, the alleged forger from Switzerland, has been discharged.

OFFICIAL VOTE

of the State of New York gives Nelson, Secretary of State, 20,233 over Sigel, and Allen, for Comptroller, 26,801 over Greeley.

CAPT. HIGGINS VINDICATED.

Investigation by the Cuban Junta in the case of Captain Higgins shows the coal put aboard the Hornet was unfit for use, and completely vindicated his course in putting into Wilmington.

A DISCOVERY.

A box containing $36,000 worthless tens of the Merchants' Bank, Louisville, Ky., dated June, 1863, was found in digging an excavation in Hudson City recently. They were doubtless sent to some Southern sympathizer during the war for circulation.

THANKSGIVING.

Thanksgiving Day passed off quietly. Religious services were held and sermons preached in nearly all the churches of the city. At the various orphan asylums and charitable institutions dinners were given to the inmates.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

River Telegrams.

CINCINNATI, November 18.—Arrived—Champion, St. Louis; Spray, Memphis. River 6¼ feet and declining.

MEMPHIS, November 18.—Weather cloudy. River is falling. Arrived—Great Republic. Her boilers are burned and she lays up for repairs until Saturday.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Nov. 19.

Judge Matthews had one offender before him, a drunk, at $8 40.

C. H. Kelly has been appointed General Agent of the Metropolitan Life for Southern Indiana.

The amount of the school fund to be distributed to the various townships in Clark county is $4,373 29.

The Government engine houses have been lined with extra boarding and otherwise tightened up for winter.

C. G. Badger, County Treasurer, has been in town for several days. He can be found at the office of the City Clerk.

Quartermaster General Meigs is expected to visit Jeffersonville for the purpose of inspecting the Government stores.

Trains leave for New Albany daily (Sundays excepted) as follows: 7:00; 8:30; 10:00; 12:30 A. M.; 2:15; 3:30; 5:00; 9:30; 11:30 P. M.

At a special meeting of the County Commissioners in Charlestown, on Monday, they contracted with F. W. Merz to build a new addition to the county jail for female prisoners.

Clark county is entitled to twenty-one representatives in the State Democratic Convention, which are divided among the different townships as follows: Jeffersonville 5, Utica 2, Charlestown and Owen 3, Bethlehem, Washington, and Oregon 3, Monroe and Union 2, Carr 1, Silver Creek 1, Wood 1.

Thanksgiving was very generally observed yesterday. With few exceptions all the stores on Spring street were closed. The Ohio Falls Car Works were not opened, and but few establishments did any work. There were but few people out. The transfer teams were not working. The city consequently looked quite Sunday-like.

The enumeration of children in Clark county for school purposes is as follows: Jeffersonville township, outside of the city, 505; Utica, 366; Charlestown, 789; Owen, 246; Bethlehem, 258; Washington, 548; Monroe, 707; Silver Creek, 281; Wood, 469; Oregon, 416; Carr, 446; Union, 368. Towns—Port Fulton, 204; Utica, 215; Charlestown, 468; Jeffersonville, 1,776. Total, 8,380.

NEW ALBANY.

NEW ALBANY, Nov. 19.

Trains leave for Jeffersonville at 5.50, 7.45, 9.10, 11.20 A. M., 1.50, 2.55, 5.00, 7.30, 10.10 P. M. The 5.50, 9.10, 1.50, and 10.10 trains connect with through trains.

There were six names on the police slate yesterday. The parties were arrested for petty offenses committed on Wednesday night, but as Mayor Hart was giving thanks yesterday, those unable to give bond went to jail to await trial this morning.

The friends of Senator Wm. F. Sherrod, of Orange, are urgently pushing his claims for the Democratic nomination for State Auditor. Dr. Sherrod is an old, staunch Democrat, and has worked many years in the harness, and needs no word of commendation from us. His record speaks for itself.

The city seemed more quiet yesterday than on Sunday. But few business houses were open, and but very few people were on the streets. The churches mostly held morning service, and the people generally enjoyed their turkeys where they had them, and where they did not have them of course they went without and ate something else. The city looked quiet and thankful.

☞ Copenhagen being not blessed with Delmonico, the English Minister there, Sir Charles Lennox Wyke, had to order truffled turkeys and choice game and fruit from Paris for a dinner which he recently gave to the King, the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Russian Ambassador. Having paid in advance for these delicacies, and as they failed to arrive at the appointed time, the disappointed Minister sued his Paris purveyor, who in his turn sued the Northern Railway Company, which in its turn dragged in the Rhenian Railway Company. The tribunal has just decided the case. The English diplomat gets back the amount of his bill, and the Northern Railway has to compensate and indemnify the vender of the truffled turkey.

☞ A few days ago the Pope visited a tobacco manufactory in Rome, and was presented by the manager with several thousands of the best cigars. The Holy Father is a great smoker, invariably taking a cigar after every meal. The Catholic world, though it includes nearly all the smoking nations, never considers that cigars can be wanted at the Vatican, and, consequently, these requisites make a poor show in the stream of presents which has poured in upon the Pope.

☞ At a court ball in Berlin Bismarck was much pleased with the wife of a foreign diplomat who was present. With characteristic audacity, the Count reached out his hand to pluck without leave a flower from the splendid bouquet which the lady carried. She rapped his knuckles with her fan, saying: "Pardon, Monsieur le Comte, but the flower is not a German State; you must ask for it."

☞ The hand of one of the richest American heiresses in Paris, whose wealth is valued at ten millions of francs, has been asked by a Spanish Count, on condition of her disposing of her property in excess of his own, which amounts to 1,500,000 francs, in favor of the poor; but at last accounts the American beauty had declined to see the matter in that light.

☞ Still another last soldier of the Revolution. This one's name is John Kitts, and he resides in Baltimore. He says he is 107 years old, and he prays the City Council to grant him an appropriation sufficient to defray his cost of living, as he is in indigent circumstances and now living upon the bounty of his friends.

☞ Victor Hugo writes so many Hugograms (why not?) that he can't find paper for them all. So he writes upon his dog's collar "I wish somebody would send me home. My State?—Dog. My master?—Hugo. My name?—Senat."

RELIGIOUS.

The Presbyterian Synod's Modified Scheme of Sustentation.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

Allow a Presbyterian and a signer of the "Declaration and Testimony," who heard Rev. Mr. Breck's exposition of the Synod's modified sustentation scheme, to occupy your space for a few brief paragraphs touching the attack of your correspondent, "Conservative," this morning, upon the Synod's scheme. All that it is deemed needful to be said in regard to the scheme of the Synod is this:

That, in the first place, it is altogether a groundless charge against the scheme that it in any way sets up any claim on the part of the Synod to enforce an assessment on any church. The contributions to this fund are apportioned by the several Presbyteries, who are supposed to have knowledge of the ability to contribute of their several congregations over which they have strict oversight under the constitution.

In the second place, this scheme of mutual aid between the stronger and the feebler congregations is purely voluntary, and any of the stronger congregations, who are selfish enough to desire it, may refuse to enter into it, without being liable to the censure of Synod for such refusal.

In the third place, the scheme proposes in no degree to interfere with the arrangements of congregations able to support their pastors, or those more than able, except to ask of the latter a contribution in behalf of the weaker congregations.

In the fourth place, the call upon the stronger congregations is not for an amount beyond what they have been accustomed to give to the same general object. Only they are requested, instead of paying it to a missionary committee for distribution, somewhat at random, to pay it over to the Synod's superintendent, to be used in aid of congregations which have used all due diligence to raise the support of a pastor or missionary.

In the fifth place this superintendent is to be appointed annually by vote of the whole Synod, without any intervention of any board or other corporation, and, therefore, it is the sheerest nonsense to compare this arrangement with past schemes centralizing power in the hands of boards and corporations of the Assembly, against which the Synod of Kentucky, in common with the other Southern Synods, has always protested. So far from a tendency to the centralization of power, even in the Free Church of Scotland, the method of thus combining the stronger congregations in support of the weaker by the local Synods rather than by one General assembly, is manifestly the very best method of avoiding the centralization so much objected to.

It is therefore the sheerest demagogery to charge upon this proposition of the Synod either "the introduction of Radical progressive features," or any tendency to the usurpation of any power by the Synod over the congregations not authorized by the constitution of the church. It simply asks the several congregations, in view of the inefficiency of the missionary scheme pointed out by your correspondent, to give their contributions a direction which may secure at least a living support to missionaries and ministers in a feeble congregations.

Having said this much in defense of Rev. Mr. Breck's scheme, I refer your readers merely to the arguments in favor thereof, which have been published in connection with it. But allow me to add a few words touching far more fundamental questions raised by your correspondent.

But for his acquaintance with the Synod's affairs, and his allusion to the "Declaration and Testimony," I should have suspected that this champion of the "independence of congregations" was some fresh importation of New England congregationalism into some of our churches.

Permit me to say that, as a Presbyterian and a signer of the "Declaration and Testimony," I feel bound to utter my protest, in which I doubt not ninety-nine hundredths of those who signed it will concur, against the proposition that the signers of that document ever meant to assert thereby this theory of "congregational independence." And, if it meant any such thing, I, for one, denounce and eschew the "Declaration and Testimony" as I do every other proposition of congregational independency. The very glory of Presbyterianism as a church government is that it asserts the absolute oneness of the visible church of Christ, though separated into various congregations. And it is the glory of the Presbyterian system, as a constitutional system, that it provides by oversight of the whole over every part—ministers and people alike—against that miserable autocracy and petty tyranny of a minister over the people of his charge which has been the complaint of every intelligent congregationalist ever since the theory of the "independence of the congregation" worked itself out in practice in the New England churches.

I care not to follow your correspondent in what, at least, looks like his demagoguery about the "old forms" on a subject that I have already shown, has so little to do with any question of the old forms; or to show that true Presbyterianism knows nothing to the contrary of the principle that "the whole church owes a support to all its ministers;" or to show, as can readily be shown at any time, that the fundamental idea of Presbyterianism is that of the oneness of the whole visible body and the fractional character of the several congregations into which it must necessarily be divided. This is apparent enough, from the fact that the action of the court of one congregation is not complete till reviewed and approved by the court next above it, as well as from the whole tenor of the constitution of the church.

As to the fling of your correspondent at the delinquency of the Second Church of Louisville, with its wealthy congregation and its schemes for a splendid new house of worship, allow me to say that facts and figures will show that the congregation has been delinquent only as nine-tenths of the congregations are, in occasionally neglecting their affairs and thereby allowing a temporary delinquency to occur. And that, moreover, the Second Church, in spite of the impairing of its strength by a secession in 1866, has, since that time—thanks to its training under less selfish views than those of your correspondent—done more for the relief of their suffering brethren at home and abroad than any church—probably any two churches of the Synod. If in addition to this and its enterprise in founding chapels and mission schools it is also enterprising and bold enough to conceive and enter upon the project of "a splendid new church;" and then, with all this on hand, to receive Mr. Breck and his scheme with open hearts; and, without a murmur, to pledge the largest contribution but one apportioned by the Synod—all this only shows the practical superiority of their theory of the community of interests with all the churches, over your correspondent's selfish theory of the "independence of the congregations." They have found that "He that watereth is watered also himself."

Would to God that your correspondent and all—if there be any—who think with him had but imbibed a little more of the unselfish spirit of the Second Church of Louisville. Then would he find better employment than in thus sitting in judgment upon those who are trying to do something to remedy what he admits to be a failure. He has chosen the easier task of stirring up the selfishness of the selfish and furnishing them with pleas to excuse themselves from duty. If the scheme of the Synod is a bad one, it would be far more befitting to suggest another. And especially, if your correspondent is a Presbyterian, is it out of place for him to be devising theories of congregational independency which are at as distant a remove from genuine Presbyterianism as is prelacy itself. Allow me to add that I have no more responsibility for the Synod's scheme than any other Presbyterian in the body.

CHURCHMAN.

THE COURTS.

LOUISVILLE CITY COURT.

TUESDAY, Nov. 18, 1869.

Jas. Hamilton and August M. Derhane, drunk and disorderly conduct; fined $5 each.

Ed. Brown for shooting at John Duke without wounding; continued.

John Daily, drunk and disorderly; fined $5 and held to bail in $200 for six months.

Dora Bower, same charge; continued.

Dick Benson, Geo Loes and Emmet Loove, stealing about $2 from Michael Hoey; $300 for twelve months.

Braxton Hite, drunk and disorderly; discharged.

The cases of Harrison Myers, Jno. Lewis, alias Hildebrand, Geo. Sherman, Lewis Withers and Nancy J. Redding, were continued.

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS

Reported for the Courier-Journal by DANIEL JAMES, *Attorney at Law, Frankfort.*

Joinder of Actions and Surplusage—Plea of Infancy—Necessaries.

Harney et al. vs. Reardin and wife. } From Woodford.

REVERSED NOV. 17, 1869—HARDIN, JUDGE.

Appellants brought this suit against the appellees for $132, alleging that before the marriage of Mrs. Reardin she became indebted to them, who were conductors of a female seminary in Philadelphia, "for piano lessons, riding lessons, music, painting materials, dancing lessons, books, concert tickets, and cash, taught, furnished and performed by plaintiffs to and for defendant at her special instance and request;" and that Mrs. Reardin owned a large amount of real and personal estates, which Reardin received in his right as her husband; and also, that Reardin, after his marriage and receipt of the property, proposed to pay the debt if plaintiffs would forbear to sue for a particular time; and they did forbear, but Reardin failed to pay. The defendants appeared, and the court, on their motion, required the plaintiffs to separate and number the paragraphs of the petition, and to elect which on of the defendants they would proceed against, and they elected to proceed against Reardin. Reardin answered, denying the allegations of the petition, and also pleading the infancy of his wife as a bar to a recovery. On the trial, the court instructed the jury to find for the defendant.

Held—As we construe the petition it does not purport to unite two causes of action, although satisfaction of the same claim is sought on different grounds. If the plaintiff can not, under our present system, present one cause of action in different forms, the remedy would be to strike out the surplusage. The Court should have made neither of the orders complained of. The case should not have been withdrawn from the jury by the peremptory instruction on the ground of a failure of proof of the account, as the testimony conduced strongly to establish the promise of Reardin.

Nor should the court have given the instruction on the ground of the infancy of Mrs. Reardin, as section 1, chapter 52, Revised Statutes, did not exonerate either Reardin or his wife from a liability which may have existed, notwithstanding her infancy, independent of any subsequent ratification or express promise. If any part of the account against Mrs. Reardin was for necessaries furnished her, considering her circumstances and condition in life, then both she and her husband were bound to pay that part of the account. Mrs. Reardin's infancy being proved, the burden of showing that the account was for necessaries lay on the plaintiffs; yet, the correctness of almost the entire account being sufficiently proved, the jury should have been allowed, in connection with the ascertained circumstances of Mrs. Reardin, to look to the items of the account, whether it was for necessaries or not.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Parepa-Rosa English Opera Troupe will make their first appearance here at the Opera House on Wednesday night next at 8 o'clock, in Verdi's opera, "Il Trovatore." The subsequent performances will be as follows: On Thursday, Balfe's "Bohemian Girl;" Friday, Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro;" Saturday, Flotow's "Martha;" Saturday matinee, Auber's "Fra Diavolo." The sale of seats will be on Saturday for the four nights, and on Monday for the single nights, at the music store of Mr. D. P. Faulds, No. 70 Main street.

The troupe embraces the following artists: Madame Parepa-Rosa; Miss Rose Hersee, prima donna soprano, from Her Majesty's theater, London; Mrs. Edward Seguin, the contralto, late of the Richings Troupe; Miss Fannie Stockton, mezzo-soprano; Mr. William Castle, of the Richings Troupe, light tenor; Mr. Nordblom, the young Swedish tenor; Mr. Maurice de Jo le, second tenor; Mr. Albert Laurence, baritone, who has had a long operatic experience in Europe; Mr. S. C. Campbell; Mr. Gustavus F. Hall, basso; Mr. Edward Seguin, the buffo actor; Mr. Frank Howard, a new basso; with Carl Rosa and Mr. Anthony Reiff at the baton.

Madame Parepa-Rosa was born in Edinburgh, in 1839. Her mother was Miss Seguin, sister of the great basso Seguin, who first established English opera in this country. Her father was the Baron Georgiades de Boyesku, a Wallachian nobleman, who studied medicine, which with him was a passion. The name of Parepa was taken by her mother when she went upon the stage after her husband's death, it being the name of an old castle belonging to the family. Miss Seguin was not of noble birth, and the family, looking upon music as something degrading, offered to bring up Euphrosyne as their own. The mother refused the proposition, and made use of her talents upon the stage to support herself and daughter, as the father had died without leaving any means. Parepa was educated to music, and made her debut in Malta, in the opera of "Sonnambula." From Malta she went to Naples, where she sang in the San Carlo, and then returned to Malta, where she was literally overwhelmed with ovations and presents. Then she went to Florence and sang with Antonucci; then to Lisbon, where she often sang very successfully in duets with King Ferdinand, who was a musical virtuoso. Her dancing with the King was not so successful, for his Royal Majesty, the King, and her Musical Majesty, the Queen, both fell down upon one occasion. She went from Lisbon to London in 1857, where she sang in the Royal Italian Opera with such artistes as Gardoni, Ronconi, Graziani and Mario. In the following winter she went to Madrid, and from Madrid back again the following summer to London, where she was re-engaged at the Royal Italian Opera. In 1859 she appeared at the Carlo Felice, in Genoa, afterwards in Rome, and then went back to London for her third season. She made her debut in concerts in London on Ash Wednesday, in 1860, in the troupe of Howard Glover, who, by the way, now plays a violin in her orchestra, and from that time forth has devoted herself to concerts, oratorios and English opera. In the latter field she was engaged for three consecutive years at Covent Garden. In the Louisa Pyne and Harrison troupe, and made her debut in "Trovatore," the great Santley making his debut on the same evening.

In 1865 she came to America. Here her success has been most flattering.

Mdle. Rosa Hersee came out about two years ago at Her Majesty's, in Weber's Oberon; her next appearance was as "Amina," in La Sonnambula, and not only made her immediately popular, and elicited the warmest praise from the London press, but she procured her an engagement for the whole season with Mr. Mapleson, whose judgment is so rarely at fault that it has passed into a proverb. Before appearing in opera, she had been known as a singer in the great concerts at St. James Hall. But her acting is said to be equal to her vocalization. Her education before the public was begun at the age of ten. At fourteen she sang at concerts with artists like Parera, Arabella, Goddard, Sims Reeves and Santley, and even at that extraordinary early age was encored in one of Arnand's far from easy chansons. At sixteen she took the principal soprano part in the Messiah, with a band and chorus numbering more than 800, and for the last two or three years she has won and maintained a great reputation as an operatic singer. Her voice is a high soprano, of fresh and sympathetic quality, and although very youthful, she displays a perfect mastery over vocal difficulties, her shake being close and equal, her cadenzas perfectly conceived and executed, and her articulation clear and distinct. Fair and petite, youthful and ladylike, intelligent yet naive, she soon prepossesses her hearers in her favor.

The orchestra small but very good. Rebbelin, of the New York Philharmonic, has one of the first violins. Howard Glover, who has made for himself a name in song, has a second violin. Rowell, of London, the successor of the great Dragonetti, is in the orchestra, playing one of the old-fashioned three-stringed instruments. Alard, the solo cellist, is also there, and Rocco, the superb harpist, a new feature in opera orchestras in this country. Among the other soloists are Butler, of London (flute), Schot (trumpet), and Greer (oboe), making in all twenty-eight performers. The chorus numbers twenty-five, and is said to be selected and efficient. Thus we have at last something operatic to delight us.

The Opera House.

The Lydia Thompson Troupe continue to have crowded houses. Last night "Sinbad" was given to a large audience. The engagement of the company has been one of the most brilliant and successful ever known here. To-night "Sinbad the Sailor" will be repeated, the performance commencing with the farce of "Nan the Good-for-Nothing."

The Skating Rink.

The rink will be open to-night. Friday is a new night in the rink almanac, but none of the skaters should forget it, nevertheless. It will eventually be the fashionable night—that is, the night when there is the biggest crowd. Any way there will probably be a large attendance this evening.

THE LADIES' FESTIVAL.

The Dispensation of Good Things Continued Till To-night—A Brilliant Success.

The ladies' Thanksgiving Festival, which was inaugurated on Wednesday night at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, has been the pleasant after-supper resort of thousands each evening. It has been a huge success so far as affording the visitors a pleasant reception, a fund of enjoyment and a sumptuous repast is concerned, while we hope it has succeeded financially.

The Thanksgiving dinner yesterday was the best in town, and from one o'clock to four o'clock the hall was crowded with those who were fortunate enough to know of its steaming presence there. General Sherman and several other distinguished officers stepped in, after the adjournment of their meeting in the large hall, and had the honor of being waited on by a couple of the "sweet Kentucky girls" who attend to and give prominence to this phase of the festival.

Though thousands have been fed, there still remain a couple of festivals, or rather enough for a couple of festivals, as yet untouched. The contributions were most liberal. Being as there was such a crowd last night and all had such a merry time, it was concluded to continue the feast another evening. The rooms, therefore, will be all ablaze with beautiful ladies and tempting delicacies to-night, and all who have not yet attended should by no means lose this last opportunity. There is excellent music to charm the time, and everything else that can contribute to the enjoyment of a pleasant evening.

The Same Old Horse Case.

We have already reported the circumstances of a horse trade between Jos. McCarty and James Clark, in which the latter had the better part of the trade; that McCarty took out an order of delivery, under which he obtained his horse, awaiting a trial; that on trial the jury awarded him damages in the sum of ten dollars, and he kept his own horse. This did not suit Clark, consequently he entered a motion before Justice White in arrest of judgment, claiming that the jury, in awarding ten dollars damages also sustained the trade made between him and McCarty. The Justice examined the case, and decided that the jury awarded to McCarty damages in ten dollars, and the rightful possession of his own horse, for which, under the order of delivery, he had given legal bond. Whether Clark will take further steps remains to be seen.

Thanksgiving.

Thanksgiving day was very generally observed yesterday. Places of business were closed, and there were services in the churches. The congregations of the M. E. churches worshipped at the Walnut-street church together, where Dr. Rivers delivered a very eloquent address. The members of the Presbyterian churches worshipped at Dr. Humphrey's, and those of the Episcopal churches at Calvary. There was service in several of the other churches. The sumptuous dinner set by the ladies at their festival, now in progress in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, attracted a large number of persons to that place. The principal hotels had "Thanksgiving dinners."

The Male High School.

The second exhibition of the Male High School for this scholastic year will take place this morning, commencing at 9½ o'clock in the study hall of the institution. The exercises will consist of the recitation of select pieces, the reading of the "Academician," and the announcement of the names of those students who for the last month have obtained the honors of their respective classes. The patrons of the school and the public generally are respectfully invited to attend.

Advance in Coal.

In consequence of the loss at "Pumpkin Patch," and advices from Pittsburg, coal dealers have held a meeting and advanced the price of coal to 24 cents per bushel.

☞ It is feared that, with the death of Mr. Roebling, the great bridge builder, the $7,500,000 Brooklyn bridge will dissolve into unsubstantial air. Nothing of it exists, say the Brooklynites, except on paper, and the New York Times is unkind enough to insinuate that it is "buncombe to talk of its possible existence anywhere else."

☞ The Colliseum is outdone by the building for the Macon, Georgia, fair. That structure is 720 feet long.

☞ Peter Cooper built, in 1830, from his own designs, the first locomotive ever turned out in America.

☞ The cultivation of opium is becoming popular in California.

THE TORNADO IN EVANSVILLE.

Complete Wreck of the Steamers Armada, Louisa and New Camden—Buildings Destroyed.

ROOFS CARRIED OFF—STABLES DEMOLISHED.

[From the Evansville Journal, 18th.]

The destruction of property by the tornado on Tuesday night was more extensive than reported in the paper yesterday morning. The course of the wind was from the southwest to the northeast, and the strength of it seems to have been exhausted in the city, as we have learned of no damage in the country beyond the prostration of a few fences and an occasional tree.

The first objects that experienced its fury were the steamers Armada, Louisa and Camden, from the foot of Fulton avenue to the foot of Seventh avenue.

The Camden, which is a new hull built here, was lying opposite the foot of Fulton avenue. The cabin, texas, and pilot-house of the old boat had only been transferred a day or two, and had not probably been well fastened to the hull. The whole superstructure above the main deck was lifted up by the wind and hurled upon the shore, the pilot-house and texas lying partly upon their side, while the hurricane roof and cabin floor were turned upside down and piled upon them. The works are such a complete wreck that an entire new cabin will have to be built. We are told that several persons were sitting in the cabin when the wind struck her, but strange to say none of them were seriously injured, and, stranger still, they cannot explain how they escaped.

About 300 feet below the Camden lay the Louisa. The starboard guard on her boiler deck, a portion of her state-rooms and nearly one-half of her hurricane roof were torn off, her chimneys blown overboard and her entire upper works pushed over to the larboard. She is badly damaged.

The Evansville and Cairo packet, Armada, which had just been put in complete repair, and had been repainted and refitted for the winter campaign, laid about 100 feet below the Louisa, and in a moment she was shorn of her beauty and symmetry, and left an unsightly wreck. The wind seemed to have struck her abaft the pantry, tearing out the outer bulkhead with the shelves and pantry-ware, and hurled them over the roof into the river, astern. The state-rooms on the starboard, back to the gangway, with one exception, was crushed in and nearly all carried away, while on the larboard, back to the wheel, all the state-rooms are crushed down; and the hurricane deck with the texas and pilot-house, was crushed down, and the brackets rest upon the cabin floor as far back as to the ladies' cabin. The after part of the roof rests on the after bulkhead, but is terribly twisted out of joint. The larboard wheel house is pushed over towards the bank. The chimneys, escape, and other pipes were hurled over the side. The forward bulkhead of the office was hurled down over the banisters forward the stairs, while the balance stands. The big bell was carried quartering aft a distance of at least seventy-five feet, and landed in a little old flat lying on the beach, and does not appear to be in the slightest damaged. It is a sad spectacle to see a boat that but a few days ago was the very consummation of beauty and symmetry, a heap of rubbish, a shapeless wreck. Her lower works are not damaged, except that the forward stationary fender on her starboard guard was lifted out of the deck, and launched at least three feet over upon the guard. Portions of her railing, with pieces of plank, were carried up over the bank, across the street, into door yards, 1,000 feet from the boat. Of course the chandeliers and everything breakable in her cabin are demolished. The only thing that escaped is the large mirror in the ladies' cabin. It will cost at least $12,000, perhaps $15,000 to repair her. There was an insurance on her of $15,000 against all maritime risks, divided as follows: Enterprise, of Cincinnati, $8,000; Central, of Cincinnati, $4,000; Home, of New Haven, $3,000. The Louisa was only insured against fire. There are many singular details which might be mentioned in connection with the wreck if time and space permitted. The watchman, Joseph Faulkner, the only person aboard, was lighting the lamp in the social hall, when he was startled by the howling of the wind, and at once started from the cabin. Before he reached the door, the wind rended the cabin to splinters, and he was knocked down, but recovering at once, rushed in the dark for the stairway, but was again knocked down by coming in contact with the forward bulk-head, which lay across the stairway. He however, succeeded in reaching the lower deck, escaping without serious injury. His escape was almost a miracle. Prof. Gow, who was on the wreck, called our attention to an ale-bottle which was closely corked, and the cork tied with a wire, and, although the bottle was without a flaw, it was entirely empty. We held a post mortem examination over it, but were unable to determine whether some person had borked, thus, an empty bottle as a joke, or if the ale had been blown out by the force of the wind without removing the cork. We agreed not to say that the ale was blown out, but that it looked very much like it.

It is somewhat singular that the Quickstep, lying about one hundred feet below the Armada, escaped unscathed, not even a bucket having been blown from her roof.

In the city, the first building damaged, not to mention a low shed, which was partially unroofed, was Wingert's brewery. The front part of the building was two and a half stories high, and the back one and a half stories. The entire roof and the half story of both parts were torn off, a portion of the roof hanging over the wall, above the pavement. Sections of the roof and shingles were hurled into the hollow north of the building, and some shingles were carried into the yard of the gas works a square and a half off. In the rear of the brewery was a stable, in which was a cow. The stable was lifted from the foundation and hurled into a heap of rubbish at a distance of ten feet or more. A small brick dwelling adjoining the brewery was unroofed while the family was at supper. We found also back of the brewery a portion of a skiff or yawl that had been probably blown from the roof of one of the boats. Mrs. Wingert's loss is quite heavy. On the same line up to Fulton avenue several houses suffered the loss of a few shingles or a chimney. A chimney on the house of Mrs. Reitz was blown down, a large cherry tree was broken off in the yard and hurled out into the street. William Kaufman's large brick on the corner of Fulton Avenue and Fourth street, had the gable end crushed in, but a brace within stopped it. The building is, however, badly damaged.

On Fifth street, below Third Avenue, a small brick, closely flanked by two frame buildings, had the roof torn entirely off, while the other buildings on either side were uninjured.

Heineker's new stable, to the right of Fourth street, below Leet, was forced from its foundations and is much careened. The front part of Wiltshire & Kreipke's three-story brick cooper shop, back 72 feet, was razed to the ground, being dashed over into Third avenue, blocking the street railroad track. The back part of the building, which is two stories and only a thirteen-inch wall, stands uninjured, while the front part had eighteen-inch walls, and even the cellar walls, three feet in thickness, were crushed to the foundations. The damage to this building will reach $5,000 to $6,000. The coopers were at work in the north end of the building when the south end was demolished.

About half of Henry Holtz's stable, on Third avenue, beyond Fifth street, was blown over against the adjoining building and is a complete wreck.

The Emanuel church, corner of Franklin and First Avenues, was partly unroofed, and is probably injured $300 to $500.

Myer & Co.'s furniture factory, on First Avenue, was the next to suffer. The roof of about one-half of the building from the East end, with a large portion of the walls of the upper story, were blown off, the tin of the roof being strewn over into the lumber yard one hundred feet from the building. The damage to this building is not less than $2,500, perhaps $3,000. A one-story brick building on Mary street, corner of Eighth, lost about twelve feet of its roof on the North side front. Farther up Mary street the wood and carriage house of J. C. Henson was blown down upon his buggy, damaging it badly. His stable was also moved over into the alley about seven inches.

A new ice house of Mr. Brinkmeyer, east of Mayor Baker's a square or two, was utterly demolished. Beyond these, in this direction, we could learn of no damage having been done except the prostration of several fences and a few forest trees.

Nearly one-half of the roof of the cotton mills was blown off, which is the only disaster suffered up toward the business part of the city. A few trees were blown down in Blackford's Grove. It was one of the fiercest and most destructive tornadoes experienced in this city for many years. It is a matter of congratulation that no lives were lost, and no serious personal injury was sustained.

Funeral of Gen. Wool.

TROY, Nov. 13.—Appropriate funeral honors were paid to Gen. Wool to-day. Religious services were held at St. Paul's Episcopal Church. Among the distinguished persons present were Gens. Meade, McDowell, Hunt, Arnold, Wagner, Gov. Hoffman and staff, &c. The military cortege was large, and the procession was half an hour in passing a given point. The gathering was immense, and it is estimated that fifty thousand people were in the streets. All the ceremonies were conducted with great impressiveness and solemnity, and there was manifest universal sorrow. Business was generally suspended, flags throughout the city were displayed at half-mast, and large numbers of dwellings and business houses were draped in mourning. The remains were deposited at Oakwood cemetery.

☞ Liebig says that science has demonstrated that man is formed of condensed air; that he lives on condensed as well as uncondensed air, and clothes himself in condensed air; that he prepares his food by means of condensed air, and, by means of the same agent, moves the heaviest weights with the velocity of the wind; in fact, that wind is man and man is wind.

On Wednesday night, Mr. Masel Sentinger, an eminent planter in the parish of St. Paul's, La., was brutally murdered on his plantation by a negro, who shot him through the heart.

THE "LITTLE BELL" RINGER.

A Grand Ball in His Honor at Colima—His Speech.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune gives a sketch of the reception of ex-Secretary Seward and party at Colima, Mexico. Such a compliment as was paid by the authorities and citizens of that place to the distinguished party has never been excelled. In the evening there was a grand ball at the Governor's palace, attended by the dignitaries of the land and the most prominent citizens with their families. The floors were covered with cloth and sprinkled with gilt paper clippings. The pillars, the arches, the walls and the ceilings were loaded with the richest vegetation of the tropics; palm leaves in all their varieties; the rich, cream-colored blossoms of the cocoa, looking like gigantic heads of wheat done in wax work; the green fruit and flowers of the banana, and all the indescribable wealth of the tropical flora in a variety and brilliance beyond description. As Mr. Seward exclaimed, "It is a tropical forest, with an oriental illumination." Rich Chinese lamps and glass-cocoa oil, filled with perfume and brilliant-colored sides, with burning tapers, were on all sides.

The roof was hidden by a canopy of green, white and red gauze, and all around the hall were the flags of Mexico and the United States, side by side. At one end of the hall "Don Benito Juarez, Salvador de la Patria" looked down in grim silence from the canvas, and at the other a handsome portrait of Mr. Seward, painted within two days by a native artist, was surrounded with laurels and the flags of the two republics. Around the corridor hung the portraits of General Ramon Corona, Commander of the army of the West, and his companions, and the heroes of the Mexican war of independence. On one side of the gallery was the illuminated legend, "Al H. W. H. Seward," formed from glasses of red, green and blue cocoanut oil, with tapers hanging against a bank of tropical verdure. The combination of arrangements must have expended a very large sum in the preparations, and all to the best advantage. Introduction over, the band, seated in alcove, struck up a lively air, and the dance commenced, Governor Cuevas leading off with Mrs. Frederick Seward, and Mr. F. Seward with the beautiful and accomplished wife of Mr. Oetling, the Consul of the North German Confederation.

After midnight there was a banquet, and, in response to Governor Cueva's speech of welcome, Secretary Seward replied as follows:

"GENTLEMEN: I thank you with a full heart for these most undeserved hospitalities and honors. The experience of the eighteenth century indicated to mankind two important changes of society and government on the continent of America. First—That all American States must thereafter be not dependent European colonies, but independent native American nations. Second—That all independent American nations must thereafter have not imperial or monarchial governments, but republican governments, constituted and carried on by the voluntary agency of the people themselves. During a large part of my own political life, these great changes of society and government have been, more or less in logical debate, contested in Europe, and on the battlefield throughout America. While they have often involved the American States in civil and international wars, they have more than once provoked European intervention. A third improvement was easily found necessary to guarantee full success to the two principal changes which I have already mentioned. This third improvement consists in the continuation of the many or several conterminous nations or States, which are weak of themselves, into United States, distinct nations. My own country, the United States, has taken the lead in these changes so essential in the American hemisphere. The Mexican Republic has early and bravely and persistently adopted a similar system. Central America and nearly all the South American States have followed the example thus set by the United States and the Mexican Republic. One additional principle remains to be adopted to secure the success of the republican system throughout the continent. If it shall become universal on the American continent, we have reason to expect that the same great system may be accepted by other nations throughout the world. That additional principle is simply this: That the several American Republics, just as they constitute themselves, while mutually abstaining from intervention with each other, shall become more than ever heretofore political friends, through the force of moral alliance. This, in short, is the policy which I have inculcated at home, and which, with your leave and the leave of others interested, I shall commend as far as possible to the Republics of Mexico, Central America and South America. I sincerely trust that the severest trials of the Republican system are already passed in Mexico, and I shall never cease to pray God for her continued independence, unity, prosperity and happiness."

MISSISSIPPI CARPET-BAGGERY.

Old Men Arrested Because They Don't Speak to Boys—Editors Forced to Produce Their Proof.

[From the Crystal Springs (Miss.) Herald, Nov. 6.]

The scalawags have been playing a high-handed game in the town of Crystal Springs. They have been arrogating authority, which, if Queen Victoria should take the same authority, her throne would tremble to the center. Charles First was beheaded for crimes no less criminal. The oldest citizens have been thrown into prison and strictly guarded. Among these was Dr. H. W. Stackhouse, who is now sixty-three years of age, and Mr. P. Porter, an old man, already tottering on the verge of the grave, with frosted hair and beard, was even placed under guard because he would not speak to W. J. Williams, jr., a youth of about twenty-eight years, Mr. Porter being old enough for his grandfather. Are not these things sufficient to cause the stoutest heart to shudder?

Henry Herrin, an industrious and hard-working citizen, was arrested and taken to Jackson for nothing else, we suppose, than asserting his Democratic principles. During his absence at Dry Grove, armed negroes went to his house, drew a pistol on his wife, and he escaped only by flying to the woods. Since that time, the poor fellow has been scared nearly to death, afraid to sleep except when at the feet of some white man. This poor negro was arrested and taken to Jackson.

At an early hour on Friday last Mr. W. J. Willing, jr., accompanied by a Yankee officer, came into the office of the Herald and asked if the paper was out, and, after hearing it was not, had the audacity to ask to see our proof-sheet. After being refused this modest request, they pretended they had come to subscribe for the paper, and wished to pay in advance for one or two copies. We assured them that the office could keep up without the use of their ten cents, for a few days at least, to which they seem to have taken exceptions. During this time Mr. Willing displayed a revolver slightly underneath his coat. They left, and we thought no more about what had transpired in the forenoon.

In the evening late Willing and the officer walked up the street past the office; a soldier followed, who made it convenient to stop in front of the office, while the officer came in, leaving Willing standing in the door. The officer again asked if the paper was out. We replied that we were then reading the proof sheet. He asked us for it, but we told him that we never allowed any one to see our proof, as it was private, and informed him that the printing office was a dangerous engine with which to trifle.

At this remark, the officer became much exasperated, and remarked that he "could not be brow-beaten; that he wore the stripes and had perfect control of the Copiah and Hinds counties; that he would take his office and you (the editor) and place you all under guard; that he had been in the United States army ever since he was seventeen years of age, and was older than many judged, and wished it distinctly understood that he was in command," &c.

We told him we had no power to do anything, and handed him the proof-sheet, which he looked over, Mr. Willing peeping over his shoulder to examine it. But we thought, under the circumstances, that we would publish nothing last week that would offend them. If anything amiss had been published, we suppose the printing office would have been suppressed. Had they any right to demand our proof-sheet? We had never published anything derogatory to them. And if we had, had they any power to make these exactions? No more right than to demand our purse.

☞ The degrees of crime are thus defined: He who steals a million is only a financier; who steals half a million is only a defaulter; who steals a hundred thousand is a rogue; who steals fifty thousand is a knave, but he who steals a pair of boots or a loaf of bread is a scoundrel of the deepest dye and deserves to be hanged.

☞ Vinnie Ream has gone from Paris to Rome. While in Paris she modeled a bust of Mrs. Fremont. She has made a life-size bust of Gustave Dore. This celebrated artist has taken great interest in Miss Ream, offering her room in his studio and extending to her many courtesies and kind attentions.

☞ The Duchess of Athol has presented Queen Victoria with a marvelously fine spinning-wheel of ivory, with representations of Balmoral, Dunkeld Cathedral, Falmouth Castle, and other sites endeared to her Majesty, in remembrance of the visit paid by the Queen this year to the Duchess.

☞ As evidences that American ideas are getting foothold in Italy, a correspondent cites the fact that American rocking chairs are now in high favor, though when first introduced by American families, they were looked upon by the natives as something ridiculous.

☞ Nearly a hundred pages of Mrs Harriet Beecher Stowe's volume, "A Vindication of Lady Byron," are in type; but they are still subject to the author's revision, and nothing is yet really in the shape which it is likely to have when published.

☞ George Peabody is the first philanthropist who has been honored with a niche in Westminster Abbey, this distinction having even been withheld from John Howard, though a marble statue of him was erected in St. Paul's Cathedral.

☞ Erlanger, of rebel and cable notoriety, has been decorated by the King of Prussia with the order of the Red Eagle. His wife, *nee* Slidell, is described by a French Jenkins as one of the most graceful American ladies in Paris.

—The Prince Imperial of France is to receive the title of Duke of Corsica, according to the precedent established by the first Napoleon, who called his son King of Rome.

NASAL CATARRH,

AND

DISEASES

OF THE

THROAT AND LUNGS.

I. WINSLOW AYER, M. D.,

Throat and Lung Institute,

168 FOURTH, BET. GREEN AND WALNUT STREETS,

Louisville, Ky.

Persons now suffering from Catarrh, Throat Disease, Asthma, or any other affection of the breathing organs, will find it to their interest to commence treatment immediately, for a few weeks' proper attention at this season will suffice to CURE RADICALLY and PERMANENTLY many cases of Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, or Throat Affections.

We have recently spoken of the loathsome disease Nasal Catarrh and its termination in Throat Disease, Consumption, and Death, and have shown that this terrible disease, the primary symptoms of which at first seem to be but annoyances, invariably ends sooner or later in Consumption or the destruction or serious injury of the senses and the internal structure of the throat and head.

The new system not only embraces all that is valuable in inhalations or medicated vapor and atomization, but applications of far greater utility and importance. The treatment is not only local, but constitutional, and yet the end is attained without much medicine. The peculiar manner of addressing the curative agent directly to the diseased parts, then, by constitutional means, promoting, modifying and correcting the natural secretions, permanent cures are speedily effected.

From Hon. E. M. Bishop, Merchant, 30 Main street, Cincinnati.

Having made trial of Dr. I. Winslow Ayer's new remedies in my family, I am happy to state that I have observed the most marked, salutary results, and have the fullest confidence in their efficacy in similar cases.

E. M. BISHOP.

Call personally for an examination. If impossible to do so at once, write for a list of questions. Address

I. WINSLOW AYER, M. D., Lock Box 33, Louisville, Ky.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR CINCINNATI.

LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI

U. S. MAIL LINE STEAMERS.

FARE $3 50,

INCLUDING

Meals and State-Room.

This is the ONLY LINE running from Louisville to Cincinnati WITHOUT CHANGE.

The Passengers by this Route avoid a Two-mile Omnibus-Ride and an Hour's Jostling over Rough Pavements.

Two Daily Lines.

U. States Mail Morning Line at 10 A. M.

GEN. BUELL..........C. DAVID, Master.
GEN. FRANKLIN.....SAM. HILDRETH, Master.

Landing at all intermediate points.

Evening Express Line at 3 o'clock P. M.

UNITED STATES.........B. M. WADE, Master.
GEN. LYTLE.........D. WHITTEN, Master.

Landing only at Madison.

Both lines making sure connections at Cincinnati with the early morning trains for the Eastern cities.

Eastern passengers by this route have no change from Cincinnati to New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.

Have one night and from 167 to 197 miles less railroad travel than by any other route from Louisville. Tickets for sale at the Company's Office, southwest corner Fourth and Main streets, Galt House and Louisville Hotel ticket offices, and on board steamers to all points East. Baggage checked through.

All the above boats leave from the Company's Wharf-boat, foot of Third street.

FRANK CARTER, Sup't.

In Place of the Steamer Falls City.

For Cannelton, Troy, Owensboro, Evansville, and Green River.

EVANSVILLE.........Capt. W. S. VANMETER.

Will leave as above on This Day, the 19th, at 4 P. M., from city wharf. THOS. SMALL, Agent, No. 76 Fourth Street.

Regular Express Line Packet

For Paducah, Cairo, and St. Louis.

CHAMPION.........ASA MASON, Master.

Will leave for the above and all intermediate points on Saturday, the 20th, at 5 o'clock P. M., from city wharf, giving through receipts to all points on the Missouri and Upper Mississippi rivers.

MONTCALM & CO., Agents, No. 28 Fourth street, between Main and River.

For Memphis, Arkansas River Packet.

Pine Bluff, Little Rock, Spadra Bluff, Van Buren and Fort Smith, Direct.

The elegant light draught steamer

NIGHTINGALE.........U. B. PIERSEL, Master.

Will positively leave as above and all intermediate landings on Saturday, the 20th inst., at 5 P. M., from city wharf.

For freight or passage apply to MANN W. SATTERWHITE, Agent.

Regular Memphis and New Orleans Packet

MAGENTA,

J. T. HICKS.........Master.
JNO. S. SULLIVAN.........Clerk.

The Only Memphis and New Orleans Packet,

LEAVES MEMPHIS AS FOLLOWS:

Wednesday, November 24;
Wednesday, December 8;
Wednesday, December 22.

LARRY GARMSTEAD, Agent.

Notice to Shippers.

I am giving through bills of lading to Shreveport, Jefferson, and all intermediate points on Red River, and to all points on White, Little Red, and Black rivers, and to Kansas City, Omaha, and Council Bluffs on the upper river. Also to Brice, Cheyenne, Corinne, Ogden, Sacramento, and San Francisco on the Union Pacific Railroad, and to all points on the Hannibal and St. Joe, and Des Moines Valley Railroads via St. Louis.

M. W. SATTERWHITE, 28 Fourth street.

"Old Reliable"

Louisville, Madison, and Carrollton Packet.

LEONORA No. 2.

E. M. GARRETT, Master.....W. T. GRAHAM, Clerk.

Leaves the foot of Fourth street for Madison, Carrollton, and all intermediate landings every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 o'clock P. M.

THOS. SMALL, Agent.

For White River.

Through bills of lading given to all points on White, Little Red and Black rivers over the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and the Memphis and White River Packet Company's elegant United States mail-boats, leaving Memphis Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 5 P. M.

J. W. FORSEE, Agent, No. 41 Fourth street.

For Arkansas River.

Through bills of lading given to all points on Arkansas river, over the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and the Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company's elegant line of United States mail boats that leave Memphis on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 5 P. M.

J. W. FORSEE, Agent, No. 41 Fourth street.

FALLS CITY TERRA COTTA WORKS

LOUISVILLE, KY.......(Established 1852).

MANUFACTURER of Window Caps, Brackets and Modillions for Cornices, Capitals for Columns, Finneales, &c. for Churches, Chimney-tops, and everything pertaining to the exterior and interior decoration of buildings; also Statuary and Vases for garden decoration in great variety; Stone Pipe of best quality for Sewerage purposes, and Drain Tile for land drainage, always on hand. I am prepared to do work in my line cheap with dispatch, and for design and execution defy competition.

My ware is made from finest stone-ware clay, and all work guaranteed.

I also manufacture Plaster Stucco Work, such as Centerpieces, Running Ornaments, &c., of the latest styles, and execute orders promptly.

Office Fifth st., between Green and Walnut. P. BANNON.

Factories Fifteenth and Portland avenue and Thirteenth and Lexington sts.

WORCESTER & ACHEY.

DESIGNERS & ENGRAVERS ON WOOD.

Room 44 Pike's Opera House Building, CINCINNATI, O.

Native Wines.

IVES' Seedling, Delaware and Venango Wines of superior quality, in large and small quantities, for sale by J. SACKSTEDER, 316 E. Green st., Louisville, Ky.

100,000 GRAPE VINES.

IVES' Seedling, Concord, and Venango Vines, one and two years old; also 20,000 Ives' Seedling Cuttings, for sale by J. SACKSTEDER, 316 East Green st.

☞ Send for price list.

H. H. NEAL'S

NEW STORE—NEW GOODS!

TRADE PALACE

Merchant Tailoring & Furnishing Store.

THE POPULAR STAND.

We have just received a New and large Stock of Winter Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings!

[illegible]

PLEASE GIVE US A TRIAL.

[illegible]

Corner Fourth and Jefferson Streets, Louisville, Ky.

WANTED.

WANTED—INFORMATION—[illegible]

WANTED—RELIABLE MALE HELP of all kinds [illegible] EMPLOYMENT AGENCY.

WANTED—IRISHMEN—HUNT, MILLAN & CO. [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION—[illegible]

WANTED—500 GIRLS—[illegible]

WANTED—SITUATION—[illegible]

WANTED—TO RENT—DWELLING—[illegible]

WANTED—THE LADIES—To know that [illegible]

WANTED—SIGNS AND SHOW CARDS—[illegible]

WANTED—COMPETENT GARDENER—[illegible] Apply to GEERING & CO. [illegible]

WANTED—[illegible] Shelbyville, Ky.

WANTED—AGENTS.

$2,500 TO MAKE PER YEAR—An Agent is wanted [illegible]

To Life Insurance Agents.

[illegible]

WANTED AGENTS—[illegible] SEWING MACHINE [illegible]

WANTED—AGENTS—Everywhere, to sell [illegible] MACHINE [illegible]

$25 A DAY [illegible]

FOR SALE—COUNTRY.

FOR SALE OR RENT—THE CAVE CITY HOTEL—[illegible] Cave City, Ky. [illegible] LOVING & McGOOD.

FOR SALE—HOTEL—The lease and furniture of [illegible]

FOR SALE—FARM—I offer for sale my farm in Owen county [illegible]

FOR SALE—JEWELRY and WATCH-MAKING [illegible] Frankfort, Ky.

FOR SALE—FARM—I offer for sale my farm of [illegible] acres, lying in Shelby county [illegible] W. A. JONES.

FOR SALE—RESTAURANT—The stock, fixtures and good will of the St. Charles Exchange Restaurant [illegible] C. SELVES & CO. [illegible] Cincinnati, O.

FOR SALE—MULES—[illegible] L. McKAY, Bloomfield, Nelson co., Ky.

FOR SALE—FRUIT FARM—[illegible] R. D. PORTER.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT—[illegible]

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT—[illegible]

FOR SALE—A GOOD FARM—[illegible] JOHN W. ROBINSON & ISAACS, Real Estate [illegible]

FOR SALE OR RENT—[illegible] PEARSON & MEDDIS, 138 Main st.

FOR SALE—LAND—I offer for sale [illegible] THOS. W. RILEY.

AUCTION SALES.

TO-DAY.

BY ANDERSON BROS & CO.,

71 Sixth st., bet. Main and Market.

This Friday Morning, November 19, at 10 o'clock,

300 lots Dry Goods;
200 lots Gents' Furnishing;

Also, at 12 o'clock,

Clothing, Hats, &c.

Terms cash.

ANDERSON BROS. & CO., Auctioneers.

BY HAYES & McNETT.

119 Fifth street, near Jefferson.

SPECIAL SALE—PEREMPTORY SALE.

Splendid Assortment of Mahogany, Walnut, and Cherry French [illegible]

AT AUCTION.

ON FRIDAY MORNING, Nov. 19, at 10 o'clock, at our auction-rooms, on Fifth street, near Jefferson, [illegible]

HAYES & McNETT, Auctioneers.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

Large Sale of Dry Goods, Clothing, and Notions,

AT AUCTION.

FRIDAY, Nov. 19, we will sell large lines of [illegible]

S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers.

HARLOW J. PHELPS, New Orleans. J. G. McCULLOCH, Louisville. EDGAR NOTT, New Orleans.

PHELPS, McCULLOCH & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

37 Carondelet Street,

NEW ORLEANS.

JAS. F. WHITE & CO.

OFFER

100 pcs black Alpacas double-faced, superb quality, at 75c, worth $1.

100 pcs Bonjour's fine Empress Cloths at 65c, worth 85c.

100 pcs colored Pacific Alpacas at 20c, worth 35c.

JAS. F. WHITE & CO.,

[illegible]

DR. LANCASTER

[illegible]

DOCTOR HUNTER,

No. 183 THIRD STREET,

Treats successfully all Private Diseases, Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, and Rupture, all Urinary Diseases, Syphilitic or Mercurial Affections of the Throat, Skin, or Bones, are thoroughly eradicated from the system.

SPERMATORRHEA, SEXUAL DEBILITY, and IMPOTENCY, as the result of self-abuse in youth, sexual excesses in maturer years, or other causes, and which produce some of the following effects [illegible]

DOCTOR HUNTER publishes a Medical Pamphlet [illegible]

It is self-evident that a physician who confines himself exclusively to the study of a certain class of diseases [illegible]

☞ Office No. 183 Third street, between Green and Walnut streets, near the Postoffice, Louisville, Ky. Office hours 9 A. M. to 7 P. M.; Sundays, 10 A. M. to 12 M.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—RESIDENCE—That beautiful residence [illegible]

FOR RENT—STORE—An excellent storehouse [illegible] Apply to H. T. SANDERS, No. 31 West Main street.

FOR RENT—ROOM—The fine and well-lighted [illegible] Courier-Journal [illegible]

FOR RENT—A DOUBLE FRAME COTTAGE [illegible] W. H. DULANEY, or G. T. DOWNS.

FOR RENT—TWO FRONT ROOMS—Suitable [illegible]

FOR RENT—OFFICES—On second and third floors of the new building, 148 Main street. Apply to W. H. McKNIGHT, 154 Main st.

FOR RENT—STORE—Being about to move my [illegible] W. H. McKNIGHT.

FOR RENT—RESIDENCE—On Broadway [illegible] Apply to SHERMAN F. WHALEY, 50 West Market st.

FOR RENT—OFFICE—Front room over store [illegible] WOOD & BROS., No. 118 Fourth street.

FOR RENT—DESK ROOM—In room No. 4, Johnson's Building, 118 Main st. [illegible] SON & LYON.

FOR RENT—BUSINESS HOUSE—[illegible]

FOR RENT OR SALE—BUSINESS HOUSE—[illegible]

FOR RENT—HOUSE—On Third street, between [illegible] ALFRED T. POPE.

FOR RENT OR SALE—BUILDING—A large [illegible]

FOR SALE—CITY.

FOR SALE—DWELLINGS—Three two-story [illegible]

FOR SALE—A NICE BRICK COTTAGE—of 5 rooms [illegible]

FOR SALE—DWELLING—A neat two-story [illegible]

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE—A very desirable [illegible]

FOR SALE—TWO DWELLINGS—[illegible]

LOST.

LOST—AN OVER-COAT—[illegible]

LOST—VICTORINE—[illegible]

LOST—BITCH—[illegible] WILL W. WINTER.

TAKEN UP.

TAKEN UP—COW—On Monday, Nov. [illegible]

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—COW—[illegible] J. HOCKERSMITH, 132 Gray st., between Preston and Jackson.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—A gentleman and wife can procure a furnished front room in a private family by application to No. 194 West Walnut. Best of references given and required.

Courier-Journal.

[illegible]

It is proposed to form a Farmers' Club in Barren county.

It is rumored that the Newport News Railroad is about to [illegible].

Russellville has organized a brass band. [illegible]

[illegible]

Ballard's [illegible] Odd Fellows' Hall, Lexington, to-morrow (Saturday) and Monday, [illegible].

The remains of Mr. John Wilson, who died in New York last Saturday, reached Glasgow on Tuesday evening. They were interred yesterday.

[illegible]

A letter was received last week by Mr. Louis Vial, of Cave City, informing him of the death of his mother in France, and including a copy of her will, by which she devised a considerable sum of money to him.

Two young Virginians arrived in Frankfort the other day in search of employment. Their spirit may be judged from the fact that, their money giving out in Cincinnati, they walked from there to Frankfort rather than beg a ride.

Gov. Stevenson has offered a reward of $250 for the arrest of Isaac Crabtree, who stands indicted in the Wayne Circuit Court for the murder of Peter Phipps, September 15, 1869; also for Andrew Disnaine, charged with the murder of Wm. Jones, in Carroll county.

In Maysville, on Saturday last, Anthony Beasley and George Sullivan became involved in a difficulty, during which Beasley cut Sullivan in the left side of the abdomen. The wound was inflicted with a small pocket knife, and, though painful, is not dangerous.

One day last week Mr. Arthur Berry weighed at Messrs. Hord, Winn & Co.'s stock scales, in Maysville, two steers, one weighing 1,630, and the other 1,870 pounds, aggregating 3,500 pounds. They were raised by David S. White, of Mason county, and belonged to a drove purchased by Charles Kahn, of Cincinnati.

James W. Campbell, [illegible] of the United States [illegible] of Covington, is confined in jail, [illegible]. He will remain in custody until he gives bail in the sum of $5,000, or until the December term of the United States Court in that city.

The Russellville Herald says: "Some weeks ago Mr. Elias Porter was removed from the Russellville postoffice and Mrs. Wm. M. [illegible] appointed in his stead. [illegible] to the office here at the general postoffice in Washington, but there was no issue in the controversy that involves the honesty or good name of either of the gentlemen."

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Wheat from Mexico is being received in San Antonio, Texas.

Some of the Louisiana papers are insisting upon cold fire crops.

Large numbers of hogs are being shipped from Nashville to Memphis.

The cotton factory enterprise at Corinth, Miss., is in the full tide of success.

Hon. Jeff. Davis was in Memphis on Tuesday, a guest of W. R. Hunt, Esq.

The grand jury at Bolivar, Tenn., have suspended the public sale on [illegible].

Hugh L. French, a promising young lawyer of Knoxville, Tenn., died on Sunday last.

Ex-Gov. Isham G. Harris is suggested as a candidate for the Tennessee Constitutional Convention from Memphis.

The new opera house at Selma, Alabama, was opened to the public on Wednesday by a first-class dramatic company.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Raleigh, North Carolina, disbursed in charities the last fiscal year, $1,377 70.

Richard Taylor, a boy of Jefferson, Texas, was playing with a gun the other day, when it was discharged, killing him instantly.

The families of Milton and Hunter, who recently left this State for Texas, have pitched their tents permanently in Bell county.

The Texas wines are said to be superior to the Spanish article, and the grapes to be equal to those raised in the South of France.

Mrs. Dr. Shelby, relict of Dr. John Shelby, of Nashville, died suddenly of paralysis at her own fireside on Monday and November last.

Wm. Guggard, a promising young man, fell off his horse at the Columbia, [illegible], and died the next day from the effect of his injuries.

Col. Lit. Yerdon, a well-known citizen of Cheatham county, Tenn., dropped dead while at work in his saw-mill, near the mouth of Harpeth, on Monday last.

The Charleston (South Carolina) News says that immediate suits are threatened against planters who have failed to repay the United States for provisions advanced to them.

Variegated marble, in a variety of colors, abounds in the Wood neighborhood, six miles northeast of Elyton, Jefferson county, Alabama, and at Grace's Gap, two miles southwest of Elyton.

The Peabody common school in Augusta, Georgia, has two hundred and eighty-four *bona fide* pupils. The average daily attendance ranges from two hundred to two hundred and forty-seven scholars.

An estate of five hundred thousand dollars for the relatives and heirs of John C. Clark, who removed in the year 1838, or thereabouts, to Alabama or Mississippi, and thence to Texas, is advertised.

James McClarty, the Texas lunatic who recently murdered his father and son and an aged minister of the gospel, committed suicide in the Austin Lunatic Asylum recently, by cutting his throat with a razor.

A man named Michael O'Brien, formerly of Memphis, was shot and killed at [illegible], on the [illegible] railroad, by a man named Henry Roberts, last Saturday. The murderer escaped.

Squire W. H. Hambleo, of Davidson county, Tenn., died on Wednesday at the age of 75. He was born in Virginia, and emigrated to Tennessee in 1803. He was with Gen. Jackson in the Creek war, in 1813, and participated in the battle of the Horse Shoe.

The act of incorporation of the Mississippi Valley Levee Company is published. The capital stock of the company is fixed at fifty millions of dollars, represented by five hundred thousand shares of one hundred dollars each. The directors are to be elected on the first Saturday in April, and on the same day annually thereafter.

One Henley, who was convicted of the murder of a negro before the District Court of Caddo parish, La., last January, and sentenced to the penitentiary for life, but afterwards rescued from the sheriff by some of his friends, was arrested a few days since in Hopkins county, Texas. He is now in the State penitentiary at Baton Rouge.

A young gentleman named Johnson, sixteen years of age, and brother-in-law to Captain Mark Clarke, of Memphis, while out hunting game, on Marion Lake, Arkansas, on Monday, shot himself in the thigh, putting in a heavy load of buckshot which cut the artery. There being no assistance near, and the young man not knowing how he could save himself, he bled to death in a short time.

The case of the State vs. J. L. Lewis, Judge of Eleventh District, in relation to his eligibility to the office of District Judge, was tried last week at Homer, La., before Judge Scott. The decision was against the eligibility of Judge Lewis. Because he had not been a practicing lawyer in the State for two years preceding his appointment. He was ineligible under the fourteenth amendment.

A man named John Flynn, alias Father O'Flynn, who has been playing the role of "priest" in Nashville for some length of time, and swindling unsuspecting people by his clerical pretensions, was arrested on Wednesday, taken before Justice Wilkinson on the charge of obtaining money under false pretenses, and, in default of bail, was sent to jail to await trial before the Criminal Court.

The Texas pecan market is quite brisk at $3 25 per bushel, specie. The demand for shipment to Northern markets seems to be steadily increasing, whilst the supply is gradually diminishing every year, owing to the fact that pecan trees are being constantly cut for the fruit, lumber or other purposes. The trees make tolerably good lumber, but the time will come when they will be worth hundreds of dollars per acre for the fruit alone.

A letter from Berlin states that a lively emigration has started in some districts of Silesia, inhabited by a Sclavonic race called "Wendrans," who are shaping their course to Texas, in the full hope of bettering their condition. So great is the rush that it has quite assumed the character of a mania, and some persons, accused of instigating the exodus, have been arrested by the authorities and will, it is said, be punished in some way.

The Knoxville (Tenn.) Whig says: Rich iron deposits have been discovered on the lands of C. W. Coker, just beyond Black Oak Ridge on the Knoxville and Kentucky Railroad. A car load of the ore was sent last Saturday to the Knoxville Iron Company's foundry to be tested. If this proves a success, and there is no doubt of it, the necessity of other facilities for the manufacture of iron at this point will be imperative, and the first company going into that business cannot fail to realize a fortune in a short time.

Mr. Edward Gottheil writes from Angouleme, France, to Mr. Thomson, proprietor of the Crescent Refinery of New Orleans, informing him that a competent International Jury at the Grand German Exposition, charged with the duty of examining competing sugars from various countries in the world, had awarded the "silver medal" to the sugar from that refinery. The jury expressed itself also so highly pleased with this sample, as well as with the contributions of other exhibitors from Louisiana, that it unanimously awarded to that State the highest prize within its gift—that of *Das Ehrendiplom* (Diploma of Honor) in testimony of the richness of her soil.

A Mississippi paper has the following picture of a candidate of the party which it opposes: "His head is about as large as a coon's, and recedes so rapidly from the root of his nose that if a stream of water were poured perpendicularly upon his brow, more of it would run off the back of his head than off his face. His organs of intellect, if he ever had any, have vacated and taken up their abode in the posterior part of his brain, which makes the cerebellum appear like a market basket hung to the back of his head. His teeth seem to be all gone, and his gums close up to keep his chin out of danger. His nose looks like the butt end of a blood beet, and his eyes look like auger holes in a [illegible]."

Yoakum Beacon (Texas) Herald of the 6th has the following concerning a late Indian fight: "Captain [illegible] of the Ninth Cavalry, and [illegible] of the Forty-first Infantry, with 90 men, left Fort McKavett on [illegible] to scout a portion of [illegible] waters of the tributaries of the Brazos. On the 29th they discovered a large body of Indians, who evinced a [illegible], inviting battle. [illegible] five of the former being killed and three soldiers wounded in the charge and rout [illegible] eight miles. The [illegible] of the cavalry horses [illegible] prevented further pursuit. The Indians [illegible] armed with [illegible] arrived at Fort Concho on October 11th, a few scouts [illegible]."

The operations of the Workingwomen's Protective Union, of New York, for the last year, show that during that time 14,350 women applied for work, and the Union furnished employment to 5,274. There were about three hundred complaints against employers, which resulted in the collection of $1,400 for the workingwomen. Seventy-five cases were carried into court, and in nearly every case the decision was favorable to the Union. Eighty or ninety cases were settled by letters without resorting to legal proceedings. Seven hundred and seventeen employers applied for help during the year, asking for from one to twenty hands at a time; 1,300 workingwomen and girls had never before registered at the Union.

The Ferguson Bill and the Constitution of Ohio.

The present constitution of the State of Ohio contains the following as its article 8th, section 6th:

"The General Assembly shall never authorize any county, city, town, or township, by vote of its citizens or otherwise, to become a stockholder in any joint stock company, corporation, or association whatever; or to raise money for, or loan its credit to, or in aid of, any such company, corporation, or association."

As to the wisdom or policy of inserting such a restrictive clause in the constitution of the State of Ohio, or any other State, in such an era of enlightenment and enterprise as this, we have not a word to say in defense. It is most absurd and unfortunate; yet it is part of the constitutional law of the State, and should be respected as such. The active and enterprising business men of Cincinnati fully realize the disabilities and evils which such a restriction has brought upon the city, and have grown very restive under it. Last winter many prominent citizens of this class appeared before the Legislature of Ohio, and insisted on the passage of an act submitting the question of expunging the obnoxious clause from the constitution to a vote of the people. Had the Legislature responded favorably to the appeal, the constitution would to-day have been changed, and Cincinnati free to aid in the construction of railroads, like other cities, to her heart's content.

But the Legislature refused; and a desperate case called for a desperate remedy. The people of Cincinnati must have a Southern road in spite of the constitution. Lawyers, sharp and skilled in the resources of their noble science, were consulted. They at last made the profound discovery that, while the constitution prohibits the city from taking stock in, loaning her credit to or otherwise aiding any company to build a railroad, it does not say that it shall not build a road of her own, as she builds water-works and other needed institutions. So a bill was drawn up by Mr. Ferguson, giving Cincinnati the franchise and power to build a railroad in the State of Ohio, or any other State in the Union, if she sees fit, to be owned and operated by the city, through certain constituted agents.

Strange and contradictory as it may seem, the Legislature which had just refused to *allow the people to vote* whether to remove the restriction or not, in a few days after passed this bill, under pressure of a high tide of popular sentiment which had been hastily excited in its favor.

In the act thus passed the first section reads thus: "That whenever, in any city of the first class having a population exceeding 150,000 inhabitants, the City Council thereof shall, by a resolution passed by a majority of the members elected thereto, declare it to be essential to the interests of such city that a *line of railway*, to be named in said resolution, should be provided between termini designated therein, one of which shall be such city, it shall be lawful for a Board of Trustees, appointed as herein provided, and they are authorized, to borrow, as a fund for that purpose, not to exceed the sum of ten millions of dollars, and to issue bonds therefor in the name of said city. * * * Said bonds shall be secured by a mortgage on the line of railway and its net income, and by the pledge of the faith of the city," &c, &c.

To say that this act is not in violation and in defiance of the constitution of the State, is but to burlesque language, law and logic. The restriction was inserted to prevent majorities from voting debt and taxation on cities, counties, &c., for the aid and benefit of railroads or other corporations. This is the spirit and intent of the clause; and the spirit and intent are the soul and essence of the letter. The act therefore grossly violates the spirit, intent and letter of the constitution. It proposes to do in a more aggravated, objectionable and dangerous form that which the restrictive clause was intended to prohibit. Instead of boldly and defiantly bidding the city to vote, under the franchise granted by the Legislature, one, or two, or three millions to the stock of a railroad company, to be disbursed and managed under the skill and economy provided by interested stockholders, it proposes to burden the city, by the sanction of a popular vote, with a city debt of ten millions, and to venture that vast sum upon a visionary, hazardous and unprecedented experiment, the end and results of which no prophecy can forecast, and no sagacity can calculate the probabilities. Not a man living has, or can have, a personal or property interest in a share of stock. It is the interest of no man or set of men, specially, to guard and protect this gigantic accumulation of property; and it must, amid the mutations of time and the manipulations of men, fall a rich prey to the financial vultures who are ever ready to scent so rich a carcass, or to load their speculative dies to win so grand a stake.

The gentlemen who compose the first Board of Trustees are of unquestioned integrity and competency, but who can say who their successors shall be?

Another feature of this act is, that Cincinnati can build half a dozen roads under it, if she can build one. The first section clearly implies this, and might impose debts to the amount of forty millions on the city if the majority would but ratify their actions. Whatever of danger, therefore, there may be of overwhelming the city with debt, or of injuring other and rival cities and railroads by the vast powers of monopoly implied and given, may be increased three, five, and ten-fold by other monster experiments which may follow after this first model and precedent.

But how do the friends of this measure expect to overcome the obstacles in their way? Do they hope, by a plausible show of liberality, to persuade the Legislatures of Kentucky and Tennessee to grant them franchises, with the privilege of a roadway through their territories and of receiving donations along the line? We must have time to analyze and examine the proposition before we put our foot in it. Do they expect by a popular clamor and excitement to deter those of their citizens opposed to it from contesting the constitutionality of the act in the courts of Ohio, or, if the question is carried there, do they hope that this wave of popular enthusiasm will swell so fierce and high that even the highest tribunals will quail before it and consent to become the mere organs of expression for public sentiment, rather than grave interpreters of fundamental law? Such decisions have been forced, on the one hand, and yielded, on the other, but too often of late years; but, for the sake of the integrity and prestige of our highest tribunals of appeal, let us hope that the acts of the past are not to be taken as precedents for the future.

Let Cincinnati demand the repeal of this obnoxious and absurd restrictive clause, and meet our corporations and counties as stockholders in equal terms, and she will find them ready to co-operate with her. The constitution of Ohio provides for its own change in 1871, if the Legislature will not permit it sooner.

In future articles we may undertake to point out the [illegible] and grounds [illegible] which [illegible] the [illegible] pro-poses. In the meantime, if Cincinnati cannot appreciate our objections, let her people imagine Louisville before the Ohio Legislature asking for the privilege to build, own and operate such a road [illegible] Ohio, in defiance of, and with injury to, the interests of Cincinnati and all her converging railroads. They will then become both apparent and transparent.

The Climate of Texas.

An agricultural speaker in Texas, at a recent fair, alluded to the favorable agricultural prospects of that State, remarking that the destructive drouths, so common a few years ago, have ceased, and that several seasons in succession have produced abundant crops. His conclusion is that the climate has changed, and that the greater rain-fall, or perhaps its more uniform distribution, is the result of the discontinuance of the prairie-fires and the growth of forests in vast regions of the State. Within the last few years immense prairies have ceased to be prairies, being now covered with timber.

The writer of this was in Western Texas in 1860. A great drouth prevailed at that time, in many places water was not to be found within a circumference of fifty miles, and there was little hope of crops. There had been long-continued drouths every season or almost every season for several years, and many of the people felt serious alarm. They said that Lieutenant Maury, reasoning from natural causes, had foretold, that, after a while, the whole of Western Texas would be a desert, and they had serious fears that such would be the result.

If it is a fact, that, in Texas, drouths have ceased where forests have grown up, it confirms a theory that has often been put forth in regard to forests. In various parts of the world where forests have been cut away, drouths have occurred, and the rain-fall is unequally distributed. The question now arises in Texas, how will the climatic change, thought to have taken place, affect stock-raising? The speaker at the agricultural fair referred to above remarked that the great and beneficent law of compensation will regulate this, and that agriculture will take the place of herds. The great ranch will give way to the farm, and small numbers of cattle and horses will be substituted for the large numbers now possessed by single owners.

Texas is a vast State in the extent of its area, and, if not mischievously intermeddled with, she can hardly fail to become the mightiest State in all the Union. The Radical party, in view of the fact that she is supposed to be at present under their control, talk of cutting her up so that she may become several States under their control. But it is perfectly clear that they can accomplish nothing for themselves by such a policy, and we have not the slightest objection to their making the experiment. Texas, notwithstanding all the political manipulations that have been practiced upon her by the hand of power, is at this day a Democratic State by an overwhelming majority, and, if divided into three or four States, she will be three or four Democratic States by overwhelming majorities. We believe that the Radicals themselves are so well convinced of this that they will not intermeddle with the integrity of her territory.

Election Frauds.

After every State election that results in favor of the Democracy the Radical organs whine and howl about frauds—frauds by repeaters, frauds by inspectors of elections, and frauds by canvassers. Even if this Radical cry were true in its length and breadth, what an insignificant exhibition it would make compared with the tremendous, outrageous, and wholesale frauds perpetrated by the Radicals, wherever they are in power, for the purpose of keeping themselves in power indefinitely.

Recall the time when Mr. Morton, of Indiana, their model Senator, ran first for Governor of that State in 1860, just before the Presidential election, when the belief was that it would be death to the Radical party to allow Indiana to go for the Democracy, and when, of course, she had to be saved to the Radicals at whatever cost of frauds and crimes of every description.

The township in which Indianapolis is situated, though but a small portion of the county, gave a vote of *nine thousand two hundred and sixty five*, and a majority of over six thousand for Morton. Yet in 1862, *the vote of the whole county was only a little over eight thousand!* In the election of Morton, soldiers from other States voted, foreigners voted, minors voted—all without a challenge. It was as much as one's life was worth to make an objection to a soldier's vote, no matter who he was, or where he belonged. Anything in soldiers' clothes passed muster. The uniform was a badge of terror to political opponents. An officer would take a gang of men and march them from poll to poll, and have them vote at each. Candid Radicals, who were witnesses of the proceedings, admitted that they thought at least thirty per cent. of the whole vote illegal. Prominent military officers in command were on the ground and saw what was done, and countenanced and protected the participators in the outrage.

This was but one of many, very many, instances, where such outrages were committed, and it was by means of them that Morton was elected. We are told that just such things are to be practiced in Mississippi and Texas at the elections in those States on the 30th of the present month. We have no doubt that they will be practiced if they can be, and, inasmuch as the two satraps in the two States are enlisted in favor of them, it may be impossible for the people to resist them successfully. Legitimate majorities are of little avail where Radical tyranny has sway.

Pauperism in Scotland.

According to the evidence given lately before a Parliamentary committee, appointed during the last session to inquire into the operation of the poor laws in Scotland, the proportion of paupers to population on the north of the Tweed is shown to be higher than in England. This is considered rather surprising, as the general opinion has been that the proportion of paupers to population was much greater in the latter country. The rate of pauperism in Scotland for the year ending May, 1868, was one in every 17.62, and, including the casual poor, one in every 11.1, while in England the ratio of paupers of every grade, including casuals, is one in every 21 of the population. The disparity is so great as to create a doubt whether there is not some difference between the two national methods of registering the poor. The expenditure for paupers in the Scotch counties of Orkney and Shetland, Caithness, Sutherland, and Ross and Cromarty, amounted in 1854 to $134,340 while in 1867 it was $297,000. This does not include the expenditures of the poor-house buildings. Such a rapid increase in the number of the poor among a people always considered one of the most industrious and frugal in the world is, as an English paper says, "serious enough to be alarming." Part of the evil is laid to the system of outdoor relief, which a gentleman of experience in administering poor-relief stated to the committee was very demoralizing in its effects, deteriorating the natural affections and the independence of character and morality of the recipients. He added that the state of affairs in the Highlands, once so famed for the warlike character and independence of its inhabitants, is "perfectly deplorable."

In our own Southern States, paupers, exclusive of negroes, are not half so numerous as in the Northern States in proportion to population, notwithstanding the great oppression to which the South has been subjected. Whatever else, no matter what the explanation of it may be, is an indisputable one. In our country, the section of the tyrants is the section of the paupers and beggars.

Our Shipping Interest.

There are now, or were a few days ago, seventy-five steamers in the port of New York, twenty of them large foreign vessels, taking in and discharging cargoes, with days set for their departure. The rest of the vessels are American, fifty-five in number. Of these twenty-five are laid up for want of employment, and the remainder are in the coasting trade, except four, which are up for Rio Janeiro, Aspinwall, and Havana. Of the sixty-six full rigged ships in port twenty-five are foreign, and forty-one American. But of the latter thirty are laid up for want of employment, leaving only eleven under the American flag preparing for sea. Of the sixty barks, thirty-four are foreign and twenty-three American out of employment or awaiting charters, leaving only three actually ready for departure. The brigs present the same sorry figures. They are fifty-nine all told; thirty-five foreign and the remainder American, mostly laid up.

This is truly a discouraging state of affairs as respects our mercantile marine, which has declined in the amount of its tonnage from nearly 5,000,000 a few years ago to a little over 3,000,000 at the present time; while that of Great Britain, home and colonial, has risen from 5,500,000 to 9,000,000 of tons, with the advantage that it is largely composed of iron steamers and ships of the very best construction and latest models.

A strong effort will be made at the next session of Congress to pass some act or acts for the relief of our shipping interest. A Congressional Committee has been for some time engaged in taking testimony in the Atlantic ports as to the cause of the depression that weighs it down. Among the measures for relief proposed are, first, a drawback upon all materials entering into the construction of vessels; and, secondly, the liberty to purchase vessels from foreigners, and right of registry of the same as American bottoms.

☞ M. Raspail, a distinguished member of the Legislature of France, in stating his views of the social and religious condition of that country, furnishes important subjects for serious reflection to those who are watching with interest the phases of political and social life in Paris. He considers the causes working to the serious detriment of the middle classes to be lack of education and religion. He says that true religion based on morality is wanting. Religion in France is a mockery, and even worse, for it is the instrument of tyranny, and the source of degradation. The French nobility are most irreligious and licentious, and in their eyes the title of husband, father, wife is as nothing. The convents he asserts to be real houses of infamy and degradation for humanity, to which America offers nothing similar. Society is polluted by the corruptions springing from false religion and false medicine. Religion is but a cloak for immoral practices, which bring about the use of the poisonous drugs of the modern medical school. The peasants have no correct idea of the religion they are taught to observe, it being to them a mere nominal habitude, handed down by routine and exercise, and kept alive through their ignorance.

☞ The Navy Yard at Washington was closed on the day of the death of Secretary Rawlins by order of the Government. The men came to go to work as usual, but the gate was locked against them. Thus far, all was well enough, but, when the men, at the time of settlement, claimed wages for the lost day, their claim was rejected. The loss of the day was wholly theirs, yet the heads of Departments, the clerks, and all the employes upon salaries drew their pay for that day as for all other days. Such knavery is none the less contemptible for being upon a small and a very mean scale.

CITY ITEMS.

Recommended by Physicians

As an excellent strengthening tonic beverage and nutrient, and as the best known preparation for nursing mothers, not having the objectionable properties of malt liquors in general, HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT. This beverage is particularly adapted to persons of weak and debilitated constitutions, and those suffering from dyspepsia, loss of appetite, etc. It takes the place of and is superior to ale, porter and spirituous liquors in all cases where nourishing beverages and tonics are needed.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND GROCERS.

Hegeman's Genuine Cod-Liver Oil.

Our Cod-Liver Oil is warranted pure Newfoundland oil. It has stood the test of twenty years' experience, and can be relied upon in every particular. The uniform good quality of our oil has given it the preference over the numerous brands in the market and has elicited the highest commendation from eminent physicians. Manufactured only by Hegeman & Co., New York, and sold by all druggists.

☞ J. H. Montgomery, merchant tailor, No. 91 Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth, is daily receiving a large stock of fall and winter goods, bought cheap for cash. Call and get a handsome suit cheap. A perfect fit is guaranteed in every case.

Texas.

The Lone Star State heard from. An unexpected letter from Judge George W. Wright, one of the oldest and best citizens of Texas; a man of sterling worth and great influence throughout the State; one of her representatives in her Congress when she was a Republic, and one of her legislators as long as she was a State under the old regime:

PARIS, TEXAS, Oct. 25, 1869.

Messrs. W. H. Walker & Co., Louisville, Ky.:

DEAR SIRS—Permit me to say that I have thoroughly tested your Tonic Bitters, and take great pleasure in recommending them to all persons afflicted as I have been. For the last six years I have been severely afflicted with general debility, neuralgia and vertigo, which totally disqualified me for any kind of business. Dr. J. J. Poindexter, knowing my condition, recommended your Tonic Bitters. I commenced the use of them about the first of May last, and have been steadily improving ever since, and although I am seventy years of age, my health has been wholly restored by the use of your Tonic Bitters, and I am now able to attend to any kind of business. I take pleasure in recommending them to all persons who need a tonic, believing that they will do everything they are recommended for.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEORGE W. WRIGHT.

TAKE AS A PREVENTIVE.

The Reasons of its Superiority Over All Other Chill Remedies.

Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup or Improved Chill Cure is not only an anti-periodic, but acts upon the liver also, so that in cases where persons are bilious, as indicated by sallow complexions, loss of appetite, &c., generally followed by chills and fever, or in higher latitudes or in more exposed situations by continued or intermitting fever, the use of this tonic for a few days will entirely remove these symptoms, and show evidence of its efficacy by restoring the normal clearness of the complexion, and in an increased appetite and a restored healthy action of the secretory organs. This is really the great advantage this tonic possesses over the so-called tonics now in use, the best of which are but anti-periodics, and whilst they may break the chill, they do not remove the cause of the disease, but leave the system in as bad or in a worse condition than when first taken. The use of this medicine is therefore indicated in cases where persons are exposed to miasmatic influences, and it is as valuable in warding off attacks of bilious and other fevers as in curing chills and fevers. By the use of chlorine or carbolic acid in the sleeping chambers, and a proper use of Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup as indicated by the symptoms, a person may live and enjoy good health in the most malarious districts.

Home Testimony.

Read the certificate of R. A. Gresham of the Louisville Transfer Company:

I have taken nearly all the alterative medicines in the market. I have found nothing to do me half so much good as Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla and Stillingia. R. A. GRESHAM,
Louisville Transfer Company.

☞ Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup or Improved Chill Cure is meeting with extraordinary success. It never fails when properly taken to cure the most obstinate case of fever and ague. For sale by all druggists.

What an Eminent Chemist Says.

Read the testimonial of Dr. J. P. Barnum, the eminent chemist and proprietor of the well-known Louisville Chemical Works:

LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS, July 15, 1869.

Dr. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR: I am acquainted with your formula and method of preparing your Tonic Sirup or Improved Chill Cure. It gives me pleasure to state that it contains no arsenic, but is strictly a vegetable preparation, and has, in my opinion, more than ordinary merit as a domestic remedy for malarious diseases. I have recommended it in several cases of chills and fever of long standing, some of them for years, and it has been in every case a perfect success.

J. P. BARNUM, M. D.

CITY ITEMS.

Colds and Coughs.

Sudden changes of climate are sources of Pulmonary and Bronchial affections. Experience having proved that simple remedies act speedily when taken in the early stage of the disease, [illegible] "Brown's Bronchial Troches" [illegible] of irritation of the throat be never so slight, as by this precaution a more serious attack may be warded off.

LOCAL NOTICES.

NEW YORK STORE.

The great crisis of 1869.

Immense sale of Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS.

Black Silks,
Fancy Silks,
Bridal Silks and Satins,
Real Lyons Silk Velvets,
Super Black Mohair Alpacas,
Super Irish Poplins,
Super French Poplins,

At 75 cents on the dollar of former prices.

Our prices uniform and lower than any house in the city, either wholesale or retail.

S. BARKER & CO.,
109 and 111 Fourth Street.

NEW YORK STORE.

Cloaks, Shawls and Arabs.

An immense variety of new designs, offered from this date, at an immense reduction.

S. BARKER & CO.

NEW YORK STORE.

Bed Blankets and Afghans.

From this date at less than cost of production.

The greatest bargains in the city now offered by

S. BARKER & CO.

Oyster Lunch.

There will be a free oyster lunch set at the Ecliptoe Saloon, No. 20 Third street, between Main and the river, Saturday night at 8 o'clock. All my friends are cordially invited.
nl9d2* MARTIN WACHTEL, Jr.

☞ It is said that Calisaya Bark has a peculiar effect upon the liver and guards the system against diseases by exposure and irregular diet. It is conceded that the great success of the wonderful PLANTATION BITTERS, which, previous to our late unhappy difficulties, was found in most Southern homes, was owing to the extract of Calisaya bark which it contained as one of the principal ingredients. In confirmation of this we have heard one of our distinguished physicians remark that, whenever he felt unwell from ordinary climatic or atmospheric causes, he invariably relieved himself by PLANTATION BITTERS. We speak advisedly when we say that we know it to be the best and most popular medicine in the world.

☞ Magnolia Water, superior to the best imported German cologne, and sold at half the price. nold eod&wl

☞ Furs repaired cheap at
MORRIS LEVI'S
nol3 d6 Cloak & Fur House.

☞ Fur tassels, buttons and lining silk for repairing furs, at
LEVI'S
nol3 d6 Cloak & Fur House.

Testimony of a Physician.

NEWBURG, IND.

I have been selling Wintersmith's Worm Candy or Santonin Lozenges, and those using it have so far reported it as being superior to anything of the kind ever used by them. I cheerfully prescribe it as a very convenient and satisfactory way of using Santonin.
au25-2if F. B. TILMAN, M. D.

At Half Price.

Valuable gold and silver watches, gold chains and other valuable jewelry at half the usual retail price at the broker's office of G. Eagan, 114 Third street. oc25 dim

WINTERSMITH'S WORM CANDY,

—OR—

Santonin Lozenges.

Wintersmith's Worm Candy or Santonin Lozenges can be depended on as a certain and effectual worm-destroyer. It is not a secret nostrum, but is recommended and prescribed by our most eminent physicians. For sale by all druggists. jy25 d6

MARRIED.

SCOVILL—NORMAN—On the 18th inst., by A. T. Spalding, pastor of Walnut-street Baptist Church, Mr. W. W. SCOVILL and Miss JULIA NORMAN, all of this city.

DIED.

DAVIES—On the morning of the 17th, Mrs. ELIZABETH DAVIES, in the [illegible] year of her age.

Her funeral service will take place on Saturday, 18th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Manning, on Eleventh street, between Broadway and Maple streets. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

☞ Brooklyn papers please copy.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. [illegible]

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

This splendid hair dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the hair soft and beautiful, black or brown. Sold by all druggists and perfumers, and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, 16 Bond street, New York. lel deodly

Perfect Manhood.

Essays for Young Men on the evils of SELF-ENERVATION, with certain help for the erring and unfortunate. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa. se26 deodlm

A Card.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, FREE OF CHARGE. Address JOSEPH T. INMAN,
Station D, Bible House, New York City.
se25 d&wl

TEAS.

PRICE LIST.

Good Gunpowder Tea, by the 5 lbs	$1 40
Best Gunpowder Tea, by the 5 lbs	1 [illegible]
Best Imperial, by the 5 lbs	1 [illegible]
Good Oolong (Black) by the 5 lbs	1 [illegible]
Extra Oolong (Black) by the 5 lbs	1 [illegible]
Best Oolong (Black) by the 5 lbs	1 [illegible]
Best Japan, by the 5 lbs	1 [illegible]

If not satisfactory, money will be refunded.

H. N. GAGE,

167 FOURTH ST.,
Between Green and Walnut, LOUISVILLE, KY.

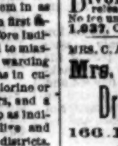
Notice to Shippers.

Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 18, 1869.

NO freight will be received to-day for points South of Nashville except on N. & D. and Memphis & Charleston Railroads. A. BROADDUS, Agent.

ZAHN & RANKIN'S



Southern Standard Scale Works,
361 Main St.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.,

Between Ninth and Tenth, is the best place to buy Scales. All kinds and sizes of Hay, Stock, Platform, Counter, and Bean Scales always on hand, warranted equal to any made, and prices low. nl9 eodlm&w4m

DIVORCES legally obtained without publicity, releasing both parties. Residence not required. No fee unless divorce is obtained. Address P. O. Box 1,037, Chicago, Ill. nl9 d6

MRS. C. A. LINDNER. MRS. F. H. GIBSON.

Mrs. LINDNER & GIBSON,
Dress and Cloak Makers,
166 Fourth St. (Up Stairs,
Between Green and Walnut,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

TAYLOR'S system for cutting taught. Dresses cut and basted. Patterns cut to fit. nl9 d6*

Chicago Real Estate FOR SALE.

112 ACRES OF LAND, finely located at Washington Heights, one of the most promising suburban villages of Chicago, on the Great Eastern and Chicago, Rock Island, & Pacific railroads, 11 miles from the Court-house in Chicago. [illegible] three years' time. [illegible] No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

PRICE REDUCED!

Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial

THAT well-known remedy in diseases of the lungs and is [illegible] of the stomach, is sold at a reduced price by RAYMOND & CO., on Fourth street, opposite the National Hotel. nl8 deodt

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

—OF THE—

ROYAL Insurance Company,

Of Liverpool and London,

On the First Day of January, 1869.

CAPITAL.

£2,000,000 Sterling, or $10,000,000!

A Special Fund of $310,000 Deposited in the Insurance Department of Albany, New York.

[illegible]

Office, No. 3, Merchants' Bank Building.
nl9 deodlm

INCORPORATED 1835.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,

Philadelphia, Nov. 10, 1869.

The following statement of the affairs of the company is published in conformity with a provision of its charter:

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND of TEN PER CENT. on the CAPITAL STOCK, and SIX PER CENT. interest on the SCRIP of the company, payable on and after the 1st of December prox., free of National and State taxes. [illegible]

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand, Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis, William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder, Edward Darlington,
Theophilus Paulding, H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair, Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan, Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr., Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand, James B. McFarland,
Wm. C. Ludwig, Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal, Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig, J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
John D. Taylor, A. B. Berger,
Geo. W. Bernadou, D. T. Morgan,
Wm. C. Houston,

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice Pres't.
HENRY LYLBURN, Sec'y.
HENRY BALL, Ass't Sec'y.

JAMES S. LYMAN,
Fire and Marine Insurance,
No. 143 Main St.

WESTERN, OF BUFFALO, N. Y.
ASSETS, OVER $700,000.
FIREMEN'S, OF NEW YORK,
ASSETS, OVER $400,000.
BUFFALO F. & M., OF BUFFALO, N. Y.,
ASSETS, OVER $500,000.
CORN EXCHANGE, OF NEW YORK,
ASSETS, OVER $425,000.
BUFFALO CITY, OF BUFFALO, N. Y.,
ASSETS, OVER $400,000.
NORWICH, OF NORWICH, CONN.,
ASSETS, OVER $500,000.

Losses Liberally Adjusted
And Promptly Paid.
oc31 dlm

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ASSETS, OVER $17,000,000, GOLD!

THIS company issues permanent policies on buildings against loss or damage by fire, avoiding the trouble of yearly renewals.

All claims are payable in cash on proof of loss, without deduction for interest, and not, as is usual, 60 days after presentation of proof.

WM. SINTON, Agent,
oc31 dlm 143 Main street, Louisville, Ky.

J. ESTEN COOKE,
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT.

OFFICE, No. 140 West Main street, over Kitts & Werne's Jewelry Store.

German Security Bank, of Louisville. Cash capital (all paid up), $200,000.

Kenton Insurance Company, of Covington. Capital and surplus, $[illegible].

No connection with the Board of Underwriters.

Risks taken on their merits. au15 W&F6m

MEETINGS.

Dickens Club Social Meeting

AT the house of Dr. W. H. Goddard, 357 Sixth street, this (Friday) evening, Nov. 19, at 8 o'clock.

G. A. R.

GRANT Encampment, Post No. 1, G. A. R., established 1867, meets every Monday night, at 7 o'clock, at Trades' Assembly Hall, north side Market street, between Fourth and Fifth.
nl9 d7 J. W. BARBEE, P.C.

REMOVAL.

Removal.

DR. R. M. SINGLETON has removed his office and residence to No. 74 West Jefferson, between Second and Third, north side. nl9 dlm

Removal.

DR. LUNSFORD P. YANDELL, Jr., has removed his office to the southeast corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets, up stairs; entrance on Sixth street. Residence on Chestnut, 1 door above Sixth. oc31 2m

W. H. SHERMAN,
Interior Decorator & Upholsterer,

Late of the Decorative and Upholstering Department of A. T. Stewart & Co., New York.

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

Curtain Materials and Upholstery Goods of all descriptions,

358 Main street, 3 doors above DePauw House,
NEW ALBANY, Ind

REFERENCES:

Louisville—J. Bridgeford, Ed. Wilder.
New Albany—W. S. Culbertson, W. A. Culbertson, R. G. McCord, John S. McDonald, L. Bradley, Mrs. Lapsley.
New York—T. B. Chols and E. L. Solomons & Sons.
Paris—M. De Cripeny, Rue de Madeline. nl9 eodlm

RHEUMATISM! RHEUMATISM!

THE undersigned, an old resident of this city, about a year since succeeded in compounding a purely vegetable remedy for this most painful and troublesome disease. [illegible]
Office 225 West Jefferson st., Louisville.
CONNER & McCOY, Ag'ts for New Albany.

Maryland Bag Factory.

BAGS of all kinds—Gunny, Burlaps, Seamless, Cotton, and Hemp Grain Bags; Coffee Covers and Grocers' Bags; Cotton Bagging and Rope.
C. H. & V. H. [illegible],
Southwest corner South and Pratt streets, Baltimore, Md.
oc8 d6m

Farmers' & Drovers' Bank

No. 69 Third st., east side, bet. Main & Market.

L. B. O'BANNON, President. R. S. VEECH, Cashier.

IS now open and prepared to do a general Banking business. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
au18 d&wtf

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against J. R. Miller, [illegible] are hereby notified to present the same for settlement [illegible].
C. G. [illegible],
Assignee of J. R. Miller.

United States Internal Revenue.

Collector's Office, 5th District Kentucky,
LOUISVILLE, 17th November, 1869.

I HAVE seized, for non-compliance with [illegible] of the Internal Revenue [illegible]

[illegible]

A [illegible]

New Crop New Orleans Sugar.

22 HHDS. [illegible] Sugar arriving [illegible]
NEWCOMB, BUCHANAN & CO.

ASTROLOGY

GOOD NEWS FOR ALL!

YOUNG PAUL WARING

GREAT AND REAL ASTROLOGER.

Can be consulted at his office, No. 29 Green, between First and Second streets.

$5,000 TO any one who can equal him in telling the past, present and future, in telling speedy marriages, in [illegible] together, and in showing correct likenesses of absent friends, [illegible]. A trial solicited. Satisfaction given or

NO PAY!

☞ Consultation Fee reduced—Ladies 50c, Gents $1. nl dlm

Todd County Court.

F. M. Pogue, administrator of R. W. L. Hickman, deceased, plaintiff, vs. J. N. Ross, and others, defendants.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of R. W. L. Hickman, deceased, are required to appear before me, at my office, in the town of Elkton, on or before the 1st Monday in January, 1870, and prove the same according to law.
Nov. 2, 1869. J. D. CHRISTIAN,
nl dlm Judge Todd County Court.

Vinegar for Pickles.

LET no housekeeper attempt to put up pickles unless they have Cider Vinegar. [illegible]
ocll eodlm Proprietor.

Slop.

FOR SALE CHEAP at distillery of SMALL, STITES & CO., Workhouse Road.

Whisky.

160 BBLS. Nelson county (Ky.) pure copper-distilled sour-mash whisky, made by [illegible] H. McKenna—capacity 25 gallons a day; 75 bbls. of other brands, one year old, and 60 bbls. five years old, in store and for sale by
PHILLIPS & SCALLY,
nll dlm No. 47 Main st., Louisville, Ky.

Notice.

OFFICE LOUISVILLE BRIDGE COMPANY,
LOUISVILLE, KY., Nov. 2, 1869.

THE semi-annual interest upon the bonds of the Louisville Bridge Company due on the 1st December will be paid upon presentation of the coupons at their office in this city on and after the 30th [illegible]
W. H. SLAUGHTER, Sec'y.

Mules for Sale.

[illegible] head of extra large fat 4-year-old Mules [illegible]
R. WATERS.

Allegheny Water.

FROM the celebrated Allegheny Springs, Virginia, [illegible]. I am sole agent for the sale of this water, and will fill all orders. oc26 dtf

Wanted,

AT R. W. JENKINS' stable, corner of Fifth and Main, [illegible] The highest market price paid. [illegible]

Notice.

LOUISVILLE BRIDGE COMPANY,
LOUISVILLE, KY., July 31, 1869.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Be it known that, the construction of the Ohio river bridge at Louisville [illegible]
W. B. HAMILTON,
oc1 d7 President Louisville Bridge Co.

Sugar.

450 HHDS. New Orleans, from fair to prime, in store and for sale by E. RUSSELL,
jal1 71 West Main st., bet. 3d and 4th.

Copper Whisky.

300 BBLS. Copper Whisky, from 6 to 11 years old, for sale by E. HUBBARD, No. 71 Main street,
nl8 dtf bet. Second and Third.

Sugar, Coffee, and Molasses.

200 HHDS. Fair to Choice New Orleans Sugars.
500 bbls. Prime to Strictly Choice Demarara do
500 bbls. Crushed Sugar.
250 bbls. Granulated Sugars.
250 bbls. Powdered Sugar.
150 bbls. A Sugar.
150 bbls. B Sugar.
150 bbls. Extra C Sugar.
2,000 bags Common to Choice Rio Coffee.
200 mats Choice Old Java Coffee.
200 bbls. New Orleans Molasses.
In store and for sale at very low rates.
NEWCOMB, BUCHANAN & CO.,
ap18 dtf 24 Fourth street.

AMUSEMENTS.

Louisville Opera House,

HARRY C. BATES.........Sole Lessee and Manager.

FAREWELL BENEFIT OF

MISS LYDIA THOMPSON,

Who will appear in TWO CHARACTERS.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 19, 1869, will be presented the burlesque of

SINBAD THE SAILOR.

The entire Troupe will appear.

Performance to commence with the farce of NAN THE GOOD-FOR-NOTHING.

Nan......................Miss Lydia Thompson.

Mr. Beckett and Mr. Cahill will also appear.

☞ Saturday—Grand Thompson Matinee.

☞ Parepa-Rosa's Italian Opera Troupe next week.

THEODORE THOMAS,

WITH HIS

Concert Organization,

ENTIRE AND INTACT,

Will be in Louisville December next.
nl9 dtf

LOUISVILLE OPERA HOUSE.

H. C. BATES.........Lessee and Manager.

Four Nights Only and a Grand Matinee.

PAREPA-ROSA
Grand English Opera!

CARL ROSA and C. D. HESS & CO., Proprietors and Directors.
D. DE VIVO.............Business Manager.
HENRY JACKSON.............Stage Manager.

Opening Night Wednesday, Nov. 24.

The public of Louisville and vicinity are respectfully informed that a short season of GRAND ENGLISH OPERA will be given by the

PAREPA-ROSA OPERA COMPANY,

With a Full Chorus and a Grand Orchestra.

ON WEDNESDAY, Verdi's most popular opera IL TROVATORE. First appearance in Opera in this city of the Queen of song, MME. PAREPA ROSA, in her great and unrivaled role of Leonora; Mrs. E. Seguin, Azucena; Mr. W. Castle, Manrico; Mr. Albert Laurence (his first appearance), Count de Luna; Mr. G. F. Hall, Ferrando; Mrs. Budworth, Inez. Conductor, Mr. Carl Rosa.

THURSDAY—BOHEMIAN GIRL.
FRIDAY—Mozart's master work, MARRIAGE OF FIGARO (first time in Louisville).
SATURDAY NIGHT—MARTHA.
SATURDAY—Grand Matinee—FRA DIAVOLO.

Admission, $1; Reserved Seats—Parquette & Dress Circle, $1 50; Family Circle, 75c; Reserved Seats—front chairs, $1; Gallery, 50c. The sale of seats for the 4 NIGHTS ONLY commences on Saturday, at 9 A. M., at D. P. Faulds' music store. Sale for SINGLE nights and matinee on Monday. nl9 d6

Roller Skating

THE Rink will be open Tuesday, Friday and Saturday evenings from 7 to 10 o'clock, and Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday afternoons from 2 to 5 o'clock. Also every morning from 9 to 12 o'clock. Hall on Seventh, bet. Walnut and Chestnut. se7 dtf

FIRM CHANGES.

Notice.

THE Furniture Manufacturing firm of Greve, Buhrlage & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Henry Wiebold retiring. The firm will hereafter be conducted by Henry Greve, Wm. Buhrlage, and Julius Eschman, under the old firm name of Greve, Buhrlage & Co. HENRY GREVE,
WILLIAM BUHRLAGE,
JULIUS ESCHMAN.

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 15, 1869.

WE have removed our Furniture Warerooms from Main and Brook streets to our new and commodious wareroom building adjoining our Factory, on the corner of Fifteenth and Portland avenue, where we will at all times be pleased to welcome our friends and the public.
GREVE, BUHRLAGE & CO.
Louisville, Ky., Nov. 15, 1869. nl6 dlm

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Lee & Hartman, attorneys-at-law, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Phil. Lee will settle the business of the firm, will pay all indebtedness against the firm, and receive all moneys pertaining to the firm business. PHIL. LEE,
nl3 d6 HENRY HARTMAN.

Notice.

MR. E. T. Naylor has withdrawn his interest from our firm by limitation, dating from the 1st inst.
MOORE, SHEMAKER & CO.
Nov. 4, 1869. n8 dl2

TALLOW, ETC.

ESTABLISHED, 1827.

TALLOW, LARD, GREASE.

HIGHEST market price paid. No charges made for commission or drayage. Shipping tickets furnished. Quotations given upon application. Address
FAGOTTE & CASSEL,
au20 d7tu&Frim CINCINNATI.

LADIES, ATTENTION

NEW style Bridal Veils,
Black Guipure Lace Flounces,
Lace Collars and Sleeves,
Linen Embroidered Collars and Cuffs,
[illegible] Cambric Chemisettes,
Morning Handkerchiefs,
Crape Collars, Cuffs, and Sleeves, new patterns,
Real Cluny, Valenciennes, and Point Applique Lace Handkerchiefs,
Tidies, Cornets, Ribbons,
Point Applique Lace Collars at $2 50,
Silk Fans at $1,
Embroidered Table-Covers at cost price,
New patterns Embroidered Edgings and Insertions,
etc., at

CHARLES F. RAUCHFUSS'
Cheap Lace Store,
nl4 102½ Fourth street.

WINTERSMITH'S TONIC SIRUP,

—OR—

IMPROVED CHILL CURE,

A CERTAIN REMEDY FOR EVERY FORM OF FEVER AND AGUE.

The Cure is Permanent—The Chill, Once Broken, Will Not Return.

Contains No Quinine or Arsenic, nor Any Deleterious Substance Whatever.

This preparation is carefully compounded of purely vegetable ingredients, and never fails, when properly taken, to cure the most obstinate case of fever and ague, neuralgia, and all malarious diseases. Unlike chill remedies generally, it requires no purgative to be taken with it, the medicine itself acting gently and agreeably upon the liver and bowels, effectually removing the cause of the disease, not merely temporarily checking it. Herein consists one great advantage it has over all other preparations. The crowning excellence of this remedy, however, above the permanency and certainty of its cure, is the fact that no injury whatever can arise from its use, as is certain to be the case when quinine or arsenic are taken, which are the principal ingredients of most of the chill medicines now in use. Quinine, acting upon the nervous system, produces, according to our best authorities, "a feeling of tightness or distension of the head, ringing, buzzing or roaring in the ears, partial deafness," &c., and, when the dose is increased, "complete distress, diminution or loss of sight, dilated or immovable pupil, coma, and great prostration."

Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup leaves the system in a perfectly healthy condition, with no bad effects in any way to be worn off.

Another great virtue claimed for this medicine, and wherein consists its superiority over other medicines, is that the cure is permanent. It rarely requires more than a day or two to effectually break the chill, and, once broken, they will not return.

Hundreds of letters are daily received testifying to the efficacy and wonderful virtues of this remedy. It is very popular wherever sold, taking the place of any Chill remedy it comes in competition with.

WINTERSMITH'S TONICSIRUP

OR

IMPROVED CHILL CURE

Never Fails to Cure the Most Obstinate Case of Fever and Ague.

It Accomplishes the Work by removing the Cause of the Disease.

Chill Once Broken Does Not Return.

For sale by

Peter, Powers & Cooper, H. C. Chambers & Co.,
R. A. Robinson & Co., Ed. Wilder & Co.,
J. B. Wilder & Co., R. Morris & Co.,

And all Druggists.

PETER, POWERS & COOPER,
[SUCCESSORS TO WILSON, PETER & CO.]
Wholesale Druggists,
272 Main street, bet. Seventh and Eighth,
LOUISVILLE, KY.,
General Wholesale Ag'ts.
tel deod&weowly

WINTERSMITH'S

Concentrated Compound

FLUID

EXTRACT BUCHU

—AND—

PAREIRA BRAVA,

A Certain and Specific Remedy for

Calculous Gravel, Non-retention or Incontinence of the Urine, Mucous Discharges, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Inflammation of the Bladder, Gleet, Diabetes, and all Diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in Male or Female.

Prepared with Great Care and Skill by One of the Most Eminent Chemists of the Country.

Superior to Any Preparation of Buchu Ever Offered to the Public.

This highly concentrated extract is carefully made by displacement, without the use of heat, from the best Buchu leaves, combined with Pareira Brava, Juniper Berries, and Cubebs, and is offered to the public as a safe, sure, and speedy cure for all derangements of the bladder, kidneys, &c.

The common method of extracting the properties of medicinal herbs, roots, &c., by heat is now known in many cases to injure, if not entirely destroy, their efficacy. By careful displacement with the proper menstruum, I have avoided this error, and have here provided an extract so concentrated that the dose, though small, contains more of the properties and virtues of the drugs than other preparations of same kind on the market. It contains all the virtues of the fresh Buchu leaves greatly increased in its efficacy by being combined with the other ingredients in such a way as to add greatly to its curative powers.

Its good effects are immediate, and the patient is encouraged to persist in its use in chronic cases until a cure is effected.

Wintersmith's Extract Buchu

IS A PREPARATION OF

Genuine Merit,

AND HAS

ALL THE VIRTUE CLAIMED FOR IT.

As a Diuretic it is Unrivaled, Cheaper in Price and Better in Quality than any Extract Buchu in the Market.

PRICE

$1 per Bottle, Six for $5.

For sale by all Druggists.

Prepared by C. H. WINTERSMITH, Louisville, Ky.

PETER, POWERS, & COOPER.
[Successors to Wilson, Peter, & Co.]
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
272 Main street, bet. Seventh and Eighth,
LOUISVILLE, KY.,
General Wholesale Agents.
sel deod&weowl

FITCH & LINDSEY'S
CELEBRATED
WEATHER STRIPS
(Torrey's Patent, the Only Durable Kind in Use.)

Will Keep Out the Cold, Rain, & Soot.

[illegible]

FITCH & LINDSEY, 75 Fourth Street,
Agents for Kentucky and Tennessee.
☞ SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR.

WM. DAVIS. JNO. STORTS. JNO. MANGOLD. T. H. CAMP

DAVIS, STORTS, & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO W. H. DIX.
Kentucky Planing Mill

Door, Blind, & Sash Manufacturers, & Dealers in All Kinds of Building Lumber, Rough & Dressed.
Ninth Street, near Broadway, Louisville, Ky.

LOUISVILLE EDGE TOOL COMPANY,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED
Benjamin Edge Tools.

Tobacco and Planing Knives made to any pattern. Mill Picks, Stone Cutters' and other tools made to order. All tools warranted. [illegible] Orders and job work [illegible]

Office, No. 89 Fourth Street,
AT DUMESNIL & CO.'S.
oc1 deodim

A. C. McNEILL, Huntingdon, Tenn. M. H. WRIGHT, Louisville, Ky. H. T. SANDERS, Louisville, Ky.

McNEILL, WRIGHT & SANDERS,
Cotton Factors & Commission Merchants,
AND DEALERS IN
Flour, Bagging, Rope, Iron Ties, Etc.,
22 Main street, between Second and Third,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Liberal Advances made on Consignments.

DRY GOODS.

WINTER OF 1869.

WE are in receipt of our new stock of WINTER GOODS, which we offer to the trade at low prices, consisting of full lines of [illegible]

Together with a full line of Staple and Fancy Notions, to which we call the attention of close buyers.

PORCH, COOKE & BRYANT.
n14 d&w

Undershirts and Drawers.

10 CASES White Merino Shirts and Drawers;
[illegible]
Received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
nl4 70 and 72 Sixth street.

Gloves and Hosiery.

150 DOZ. Men's Cloth Gloves;
[illegible]
Received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.
nl4 70 and 72 Sixth street.

Cloaks and Velvets.

A LARGE Stock of Ladies' Cloaks, and 5 pieces Silk Cloak Velvets,
Received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
nl4 70 and 72 Sixth street.

Henderson Land Sale

Postponement of Drawing to Dec. 28.

Correspondence Between Mr. Wm. McClain and the Commissioners.

Messrs. Banks and others, Commissioners appointed by act of Kentucky Legislature:

GENTLEMEN—I regret that I am compelled to ask your consent to a postponement of the drawing of prizes in the Henderson County (Ky.) Land Sale. Although a great many tickets have been sold, a sufficient number have not been disposed of to justify me in allowing the property to be drawn. [illegible] WILLIAM McCLAIN.

HENDERSON, KY., Aug. 24, 1869.

Reply of the Commissioners.

The undersigned, commissioners to manage the Henderson Land Sale, regret to announce to the public that a sufficient number of tickets have not been disposed of [illegible]

D. BANKS,
WM. S. HOLLOWAY,
BO. T. GLASS,
[illegible],
GRANT GREEN,
HENDERSON, Ky., Aug. 24, 1869. Commiss'rs.
au25 d&wtd&weowl

PORTER, AKIN & CO.
(SUCCESSORS TO PORTER, FAIRFAX & CO.),
COTTON FACTORS
AND
Commission Merchants,
DEALERS IN
Bagging, Rope, Iron Ties & Provisions
309 West Main. LOUISVILLE, KY.
oc3 eodlm

Louis Tripp's
Piano and Music Srore!
REMOVED TO
Johnson's New Building, 118 Main St.
mv27 deodtf

HARDIE & ROBINSON,
Commission Merchants,
And General Agents for the sale of [illegible],
No. 7 Central Block, Water Street,
SELMA, ALA.

PROMPT sales and immediate remittances guaranteed. ☞ No charge made for storage.

References—Messrs. Todd & Richardson, Hughes, Goslee & Co., W. A. Richardson & Son, G. W. Thomas & Co. oc13 d3m

DUQUESNE FORGE.
WILLIAM MILLER
(Successor to Jos. F. Haigh & Co.)

HAS facilities equal to leading forges in the East, and is prepared to promptly and satisfactorily fill all orders for Steamboat Shafts, Cranks, Piston Rods, [illegible] Axles, Locomotive Frames, and every description of Heavy Forgings. Office and Forge, cor. Duquesne Way and First st.
PITTSBURG, PA. nl4 dlf

Beargrass Pork-House,

J. M. DUNCAN. ROB'T FLOYD. D. M. ANDERSON.

DUNCAN, FLOYD & CO.,

Pork-Packers and Provision Merchants and Curers of the Celebrated Beargrass Hams and Breakfast Bacon.

Office cor. Main & Second, LOUISVILLE, KY.
oc5 d3m

Malt and Hops!

I WOULD respectfully call the attention of brewers and distillers to my stock of choice barley, rye, corn, and Wheat Malt and Hops, saccharometers, thermometers, [illegible], and for sale at lowest market prices. Cash paid for barley.
JOHN ENGELS,
Kentucky Malt House, Market street, between Sixth & Seventh. sel deodtf

DR. TOOKER'S
Health Establishment & Water Cure!

FOR the cure of chronic diseases. A lady physician in the ladies' department.
Send stamp for circular.
R. NEWTON TOOKER,
oc29 dlm 117 East Fifth st., Cincinnati, Ohio.

O. CAMPBELL,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
NO. 68 THIRD STREET,

BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET, is just receiving a large supply of Fall and Winter Goods.
Scott's Report of Fashions for sale. [illegible]

PROPOSALS.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED proposals will be received at the Company's office [illegible] until 12 o'clock on the [illegible] of December next, for the [illegible]
Nov. 13, 1869—d14 Commissioners.

HOTELS.

GALT HOUSE
Louisville, Ky.
JILSON P. JOHNSON,
MANAGER.

U. S. HOTEL,
Louisville, Ky.,
BURTON & STOCKTON.........PROPRIETORS.
This Hotel is being
REFITTED AND FURNISHED.
oc21 dtf

LINCK'S
HOTEL AND RESTAURANT,
[EUROPEAN PLAN,]
NORTH COLLEGE ST.,
First door above the L. and N. Depot,
NASHVILLE, TENN.

THIS elegant new establishment was opened to the public Oct. 11. The traveler will find there handsomely furnished rooms, an unsurpassed bill of fare, and the very finest wines, liquors and cigars. Its fees only for meals as ordered, as the house is kept on the European plan. [illegible] dim

DENTISTRY.

New Dental Notice.

By special arrangement with Dr. McClelland, I am prepared to offer my individual professional services to the citizens of Louisville, in his office. I therefore take pleasure in announcing that my charges for artificial teeth, on Rose Pearl, Gold, or Silver, are the lowest in the city for first-class work. My fees for operative dentistry are low.
C. S. WRIGHT, D. D. S.
Office with Dr. McClelland, 181 Third st. al4 1m

McClelland's Rose-Pearl

is a preparation from the fiber of cotton. It is pronounced by dentists, who know how to use it, and by chemists, to be the very best material for a base for artificial teeth yet known. Instructions imparted to dentists and practical cases of teeth made for the public at the Dental Cabinet of DR. J. S. McCLELLAND,
181 Third st., Louisville.

J. F. CANINE,
DENTIST,

Has an arrangement of [illegible] Teeth in the Fourth street, [illegible] Teeth extracted without pain by the use of the Nitrous Oxide Gas. lal4 dtf

NEW ORLEANS CARDS.

H. F. GIVEN,
COTTON AND TOBACCO FACTOR
AND
General Commission Merchant,
No. 11 Union street, NEW ORLEANS.
[illegible]

LAWYERS.

JOHN L. ROBARDS,
Attorney at Law
HANNIBAL, MISSOURI.
oc19 deodlm&weowlm*

TH. E. BRAMLETTE. R. T. DURRETT.

BRAMLETTE & DURRETT,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

Office at 201 east side Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson streets.

LOUISVILLE..........KENTUCKY,

WILL practice in all the Courts, both State and Federal, in this city, and give special attention to cases in the Court of Appeals. sel dtf

THOMSON'S
PATENT
"GLOVE-FITTING"

The Most Popular Corset ever introduced into the American Market.

The strongest proof of the excellence and popularity of this Corset is found in the numerous attempts to palm off worthless imitations as the GENUINE IMPORTED "GLOVE-FITTING." We therefore call special attention to our stamp, which is always to be found on the Genuine. [illegible]

TRADE MARK.
THOMSON'S PATENT
IMPROVED
GLOVE-FITTING

THOMSON, LANGDON & CO.,
391 Broadway, N. Y.,
Sole Importers and Patentees for the United States.

JAMES T. HELM, M. D.

OFFICE, Northeast corner of Second and Jefferson streets. Residence, No. 397 Second street, between Gray and Broadway. [illegible]

Bourbon County
Copper Distilled Whiskies,
OUR OWN BRAND.

175 BBLS Glen Lea AAA, 4 years old;
[illegible] Glen Lea AA, [illegible]
[illegible] Glen Lea RR, [illegible]

Nelson, Marion, Anderson, and Hardin County Copper Distilled Whiskies.

[illegible]

In store and for sale to the trade by
W. H. WALKER & CO.,
oc20 33 Main st., bet. First and Second.

Irish Whisky.

PURE old Irish Whisky [illegible] for sale by the demijohn, [illegible]
33 Main st., bet. Second and Third.

Courier-Journal.

FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 13, 1868.

HOUND-ABOUT.

I.

The Gay Season.

This long-look-or-for time has arrived, next week the gayeties of the winter will commence in real earnest. "The Comus" will be the most delightful and recherche ball for the season, as there will be more sea-soon fleas at the large entertainments. The private parties to be given this winter, it is said, will eclipse any ever known here before in elegance and completeness. The private tableaux tableaux-ed by the juvenile and talented portion of the Kentucky Club are the chief topic in fashionable circles, the first performance being anxiously looked forward to. It is rumored that this prudent little Miss recently will develop some very charming dramatic talent in taking the lead in parts of the most powerful effect in behalf of the orphans and widows of Manoa. The plays selected are admirably adapted to show to the greatest advantage the taste and ability of the gentlemen and ladies, and in such hands they will lose none of their force or polish.

II.

"Yashti, or Until Death do us Part."

The authoress of "Beulah" and "St. Elmo" has again plumed the wings of her romantic fancy, and given us another novel with this title. All of the peculiarities that disfigure Miss Evans' other novels mar this. It is overwrought and deficient in naturalness. The intellectual, the beautiful, the lofty, the high perpendicular characteristics of Miss Evans' style are all visible. She writes with a good deal of force and much feeling. Her imagination is fine, and her fancy delicate, but these excellencies are held amid such redundancy, verbosity and pedantry, that they do not shine with the luster they would if the authoress would be satisfied to write with an entire absence of the straining after effect and intensity she is so prone to do. The admirers of her other works will find "Yashti" equal, in the ability shown in the plot and descriptions, to either of her other works.

III.

A Conscript Pastor Abroad.

Chandler, the Michigander, who went abroad not long ago in a style of such gorgeous splendor, which was rendered still more effulgent by the liveries of his contraband flunkies, has already about run the length of his tether, brought up with a round turn in Rome. Here, wrapped in his Senatorial robes, he has wandered moodily among the ruins of the Coliseum, and sauntered over the departed glories of the Eternal City. The delight of the Pope of course was delightful, the Goth of the French Republic, and illustrious consular father of the nation, must have been great. Chandler is such a polished, courtly, well-bolstered, cultivated and scholarly man, such a profound, learned and brilliant statesman, and withal so simple, modest, unassuming and unpretending, that all the crowned heads of Europe must have been charmed with him. As for the aristocratic mikrosaple of England who wouldn't call on him, and so far forgot themselves as to say, 'really, you know, that fellah is a beastly cad, don't you know,' they are only jealous of him, and hate to because Chandler was born here instead of England.

IV.

English Opera.

The Parepa-Rose troupe, now in Cincinnati, will commence a week of English opera on Wednesday next. Madame Parepa is an artist whose reputation is familiar to all. The name of giving opera in English has been repeatedly tried in this sanguinary, but has never been very successful until this prima donna gave her attention to it. The English is, of all civilized languages, the roughest and most unmusical. The ear accustomed once to the soft and varied sound of the Italian tongue never fully be reconciled to the ruggedness of the English language. Even the French or German is preferable. The English tongue is tolerable only in a single ballad, but when comportioned and twisted in Mr. Balfe or Gemelli music, it is unendurably clumsy and ill-assorted. The troupe coming is one of the best traveling opera companies that has ever been here, and certainly the best English opera troupe. We mean "take the goods the gods provide," and be satisfied. A grand opera company with its chorus of fifty, orchestra of seventy-five, and ballet corps, is more than we shall have here in our generation, so let us enjoy the manna of a small but good English troupe.

V.

Ketchum's Exile.

About three years ago a young gentleman named Ketchum got into the hands of the law on account of some of his financial transactions. He was perhaps no worse than many other gold gamblers, but he was found out, tried, convicted and sentenced to Sing Sing prison, where he has been ever since until the other day, when an order came for his release. He is said to have conducted himself with scrupulous courtesy and obedience during his imprisonment. He kept all the rules so strictly that many little privileges were granted to him; such as having his meals by himself, his letters given directly to him, instead of going through the hands of the prison authorities. Now here is a case of singular interest. Will he be received back again into society after having been in the penitentiary? Will he, or whatever crime he was convicted? Will the world open its arms to the prodigal, fresh from his punishment, and try to help him to redeem himself? Will his club open its doors to him? Will he be reinstated on Mrs. Grundy's visiting list? Will he be invited to play in private theatricals, drive in Central Park, lounge in his box at the opera and be once more "the favored guest?" He is said to be an awfully nice young fellow, dances divinely and is altogether too agreeable to be spared. His chances for being forgiven and taken to society's bosom are very good, because he is a man; if it was a woman who had done what he has, society never would have forgiven her.

VI.

Thrashing Boys.

How to keep the rising generation of boys under a wholesome discipline, is a question which is just now taxing the wits of parents and teachers. The boy of the period certainly has a license and a liberty which in many of his father never had. He runs the street, chooses his own associates, worries his sisters, plays truant, harasses his teachers, and indulges in many dissipations and vices on the sly, and yet his back and the calves of his legs are innocent of the birch. He has an accumulated store of back reckoning which he has never drawn and often deserves. His father controls him but little, his mother indulges him, and the teacher reaps the benefit of his bad temper, ill manners and spoilt tantrums. So young hopeful progresses. Some day he behaves outrageously, then comes the question, who is to punish him? If the teacher does, nearly so mildly, and although the boy deserves more than he gets, the young hypocrite runs home whining and whimpering about having been "beaten," and blubbers to his mother about his "wrongs" and "punishment." Then comes a scene between the parent and teacher, and all about this little reprobate, who has probably not gotten half he deserves. The question is, what's to be done? Why, this: when a boy does anything mean, false or dirty, let him be thrashed on the spot in presence of the whole school, or dismissed. We shall have all the better generation of men in forty years if the rod, instead of being put away to rust, is taken down and used wisely and efficiently.

VII.

An Unlucky Wight.

Not long since a Prussian who was tired of drudging for his daily bread determined to seek a royal road to wealth by purchasing a ticket in the State lottery, and, after practising various pieces of self-denial in order to save enough money, became the owner of the coveted slips of paper. In the interval between their purchase and the day of the drawing, this poor wretch often gazed eagerly at the mysterious numbers upon which he placed so many hopes and built *Chateaux en Espagne*, and was sure he would win something one day, and equally sure that he would draw a blank the next, and turned hot and cold after the manner of all gamblers, and awaited the result with ill-concealed impatience. Fate, however, or perhaps the traditional fairy who was not asked to be present at his christening, had determined to play him a scurvy trick. Accordingly, a few weeks before the drawing he fell ill. His little purse was soon emptied, and five days before and he sold his ticket at half price, only to find that it drew the capital prize of forty thousand dollars. There is something really sad in the particulars of this story as given by the "German papers—the much needy condition, his struggles to get the open sesame, his simple, implicit faith in his dreams, that unlucky illness, and the crowning aggravation of being compelled not only to sell, but to sell at half price, that which would have been ease, respectability, health and happiness all in one. Surely his are hard lines. He will probably spend all the scanty earnings of a lifetime in an intense and eager race for the fortune which has so strangely eluded his grasp, only to be jed on and on by three delusive Will-o'-the-Wisp hopes and put a few dollars into the government exchequer.

To John McKinzie Jackson.

"If you are yet living, and this should come to your notice, come home immediately or write to me. Your brother, Richard H., died recently, and I am left entirely alone in my feeble old age. I last heard from you in 1860, when you were with Col. John R. Baylor's regiment, on the Texas frontier.

"Your brother,

"RACHEL F. JACKSON.

"Clarksville, Texas."

Texas, Southern, California, Northern, Eastern and Western papers feeling any sympathy for a poor widowed mother, will confer a great favor by copying the above.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

MR. MARY B. TUCKER is the Fashion editor of the New York Dumbbell.

HENRY Ponymore's New Five Dewspaper styles Edward Ketchum "the noblest forger of them all."

HORST CLAY BRECKER, son of the Rev. Henry Ward of that ilk, was married recently to a Miss Beaty.

MR. HENRY VINCENT lectured at Pittsburg last Wednesday evening, on the subject of "Queen Victoria, and Her Court."

EDWIN BOOTH does not find much of an admirer in the Boston Traveller, which declares that he cannot and never could play "Hamlet."

Miss Nelly Hoover, daughter of General Hoover, United States Minister to Peru, was married in New York last Thursday to Lieutenant G. V. Meade, of the United States navy.

The Washington Republican states that Hon. Robert J. Walker was engaged at the time of his death on a statistical article, showing that New York in time would surpass London as a commercial center.

CHARLES FECHTER is the jolliest thing at who has been honored with a niche in Westminster Abbey, this distinction having been withheld from John Howard, though a marble statue of him was erected in St. Paul's Cathedral.

Mrs. ALFRED J. HYATT WILSON'S new novel, just published by Carleton, of New York, will be very extensively read. The Nashville Banner tells us that the title of it is "Vashti; or, Until Death We Do Part," but we don't think it actually takes that shape.

The Pittsburg Commercial says "the Rev. Hiram Bingham, widely known as one of the earliest missionaries to the Sandwich Islands, died at New Haven on the 19th instant, aged eighty years. This venerable man was in attendance on the meeting, in Pittsburg last month, of the American Board, in compartively feeble health, and hardly in the state for which he so many years labored."

It appears that there are twenty students at Randolph-Macon College preparing for the ministry, and the character of the young men for orderly and studious habits is highly commended. It is said that a large proportion of the students are young men, over twenty to twenty-five years of age, who, deprived by the war of the means and facilities of an earlier education, are now earnestly making up for lost time, many paying their way with money that they have earned themselves since the war.

MARK TWAIN went to Boston the other day and delivered his lecture on the Sandwich Islands. Speaking of the cannibals, he said: "At this point I usually illustrate cannibalism on the platform; but I don't as a stranger here, and diffident about asking favors. However," he continued, "if there is any one present who is willing to contribute a baby for the purpose of the lecture, I should be glad to know it now. I am aware, though, that children have become scarce articles of late, and having been thinned out by neglect and ill treatment since the women movement began. The Islander's dish of plain dog," said Twain, "is only our cherished American sausage with the mystery removed."

We have given, in another paragraph, Don Piatt's opinion of Grant, Sherman and Sheridan. Here is what he thinks of Senator Chandler, of Michigan, who is the Pattyfaco referred to: "Senator Pattyfaco, the great Michigander, who went to Europe in such magnificent style, and who, by the way, has not yet been naturalized, is now in Rome. He is stalling for his bust in Rome. 'Can storied urn, or animated bust,' revive the drooping glories of departed spoons? How watered it is for the famous statesman to have an animated bust in Rome. Has he not had a bust in the Washington? He could have filled Corcoran's new gallery with them. The English, of all civilized languages, the roughest and most unmusical. The ear accustomed once to the soft and varied sound of the Italian tongue never fully be reconciled to the ruggedness of the English language. Even the French or German is preferable. The English tongue is tolerable only in a single ballad, but when comportioned and twisted in Mr. Balfe or Gemelli music, it is unendurably clumsy and ill-assorted. The troupe coming is one of the best traveling opera companies that has ever been here, and certainly the best English opera troupe. We mean "take the goods the gods provide," and be satisfied. A grand opera company with its chorus of fifty, orchestra of seventy-five, and ballet corps, is more than we shall have here in our generation, so let us enjoy the manna of a small but good English troupe.

FARRAGUT VS. PORTER.

The Great Mare Chicanal Dispute Fruit Cases—Who Framed the Hatteras Butler Retaining Fee—as a Member of the House and as an Attorney.

(Special Correspondence of the Cin. Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.

There is still war in the navy. The War of Butler's revenge has come. He has at last got into Farragut's department, and now others will soon take a hand in the belligerent fun. The claim of Farragut for prize money and pension is the subject of the inquiry of Nov Committee, and the testimony in the case is now being taken. Two years ago Farragut was in Fort Fisher with Porter. The latter is to be witness. Two years ago yesterday, just before the battle, Farragut, the valiant Porter says:

Under the lee, the officers and men of a fleet of vessels engaged in a naval battle, are in a position of great peril. The vessels are under great headway, and the slightest error on the part of the officer in charge of the helm may result in a collision, which will be disastrous to both vessels. Under the circumstances, the officers and men of the fleet are always at their stations, ready to act at a moment's notice. Such was the case with the fleet of Admiral Farragut, in the engagement with the rebel forts below New Orleans, in the case referred to, the fleet was under the command of the Admiral, and the vessels were moving up the river in close order, when the vessel of the Admiral, the flagship Hartford, grounded on the bar at the mouth of the river. The vessels following in the wake of the flagship, were compelled to anchor to avoid running into her. The vessels of the fleet were anchored in a position of great peril, and the officers and men were at their stations, ready to act at a moment's notice. In the fleet of the Admiral was a monitor, the name of one I cannot now recall, but I will call it Jack Smith. Jack Smith was under the command of Lieutenant Porter, and was a vessel of the class known as monitors. It is a fact, proved at the time, and which can be proved by the records of the Navy Department, that Jack Smith was the only vessel that was ordered to the front, and that Lieutenant Porter was the only officer that was ordered to the front, during the engagement with the forts below New Orleans. Jack Smith was ordered to the front, and Lieutenant Porter was ordered to the front, and they were ordered to the front because they were the only vessel and officer that could be spared from the fleet, and the only vessel and officer that could be relied upon to go to the front and return without the aid of the fleet. Jack Smith was ordered to the front, and Lieutenant Porter was ordered to the front, because they were

Evening Journal.

FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 19, 1869.

THE NEWS.

[illegible] Thanksgiving was generally observed [illegible].

[illegible] is fast recovering his [illegible].

It is reported Jeff. Davis intends to make [illegible].

[illegible] in Mexico are re[illegible].

The [illegible] of the [illegible] fleet of the [illegible] is [illegible].

Greeley [illegible] his election by 25,001 [illegible] to the official count.

The steamers Hammonia and England, from Europe, arrived in New York last night.

Twenty thousand persons attended the Mississippi State Fair, at Jackson, on Wednesday.

The Labor Reform party of Boston have nominated Nathaniel B. Chase, stove dealer, for Mayor.

The prominent citizens of British Columbia are petitioning for annexation to the United States.

Lieut. Dougherty, U. S. S., killed Joseph [illegible] at Kokomo, Ind., yesterday, for slandering his sisters.

St. Joseph's convent, Toronto, was burned to the ground last night. All the inmates got out safely. Loss about $5,000.

Gen. Wade Hampton delivered an address at the opening of the Georgia State fair, at Macon, on Wednesday. He favored negro labor, and counseled more friendly relations with the North.

The Cuban Junta at New York have received news of the burning of four large sugar [illegible], one of them the Australia [illegible], the property of the brothers [illegible], of New York, but confiscated by the Spaniards.

CITY FEATURES.

Fish and Game.

Mr. Wm. Snyder, No. 92 and 94 Third street, has on hand a fresh lot of crabs, lobsters, halibut, fresh mackerel, and a large lot of the famous red [illegible], the finest and most delicious fish that was ever caught from the sea. He has also a large quantity of turkeys, grouse, prairie chickens, venison, squirrels, and, in fact, everything in the game line. Give him a call.

Notice to Shippers.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE R. R.,
LOUISVILLE, Nov. 18, 1869.

No freight will be received to-day for points south of Nashville, except on the N. and D. and Memphis and Charleston railroads.

A. BROADDUS, Agent.

The Wreath.

The wreath raffled for the benefit of the little sisters, made and presented by Mrs. Jos. Glass, was drawn by Miss Kate Ryan, No. 73, corner of Seventh and Chestnut.

$2,000 for $1.

Gothday tickets for sale at W. S. Glore's book store until 8 o'clock Monday evening, November 22d. For list of prizes see hand bills.

Cheap Boots.

The cheapest place in the city to get a good substantial pair of boots is at Ed. Grassman's, No. 261 Market street, north side, eighth house [illegible], [illegible] boots, all sizes, $2 50 per pair, and all other boots and shoes at proportionately low prices.

How to Save Your Carpets.

Apply Finch & Lindsey's patent weather strips to your doors and windows. This article will keep out the cold and dust, and more than pay for itself in one season. Hundreds of our best citizens are now using this article for this purpose. Call at depot, 75 Fourth Street, near Main.

New Stock of Winter Goods.

Messrs. Porch, Cooke & Bryant, the well-known wholesale dry goods dealers, are just in receipt of their second stock of winter goods, and now have superior facilities for supplying all orders from their country customers.

Wall Paper.

Finch & Lindsey, 75 Fourth street, near Main, offer great inducements to parties wishing to purchase wall paper. Their stock is very large and well selected, and their patterns are the handsomest we have ever seen.

To Country Merchants and Druggists.

We call the especial attention of the country merchants and druggists now in the city purchasing their fall stocks to the advertisement of Dr. Wintersmith's valuable proprietary medicines. They possess a great deal more than ordinary merit, and have proven to be very popular wherever sold, superseding any preparations of similar kind they come in competition with. No stock of medicines is complete without them. For sale by all our wholesale druggists.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

THE Dickens Club have a social meeting this evening at the residence of Dr. W. H. Goddard.

BUSINESS having been almost entirely suspended yesterday, we omit our financial and commercial department this morning. A full and elaborate weekly review of the general markets will appear as usual to-morrow.

SOME of the friends of Gen. John A. Logan were in high dudgeon yesterday over his non-election to the position of President of the Army of the Tennessee. His position in the Grand Army of the Republic, which is considered a political organization, killed his claims to the Presidency of the former society, many of whose members do not desire that it should be made use of as a political machine. One of the friends of Logan was so exasperated that he refused to attend the banquet, and declared his intention of leaving the city during the afternoon.

ABOUT RAILROADS.

A Profitable Lesson for our Councilmen to Study.

In the City Council of Chicago, last Tuesday evening, Alderman Wicker submitted a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the Board of Public Works of that city to report what arrangement can be made with the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad Company to bridge Clark and State streets and Michigan and Wabash avenues. The railroad referred to runs right through the city of Chicago from East to West. When the right-of-way was granted Chicago was comparatively a small town, and no one so much as suggested the idea that the trains would one day be running through the heart of the city, and that the consequent danger would require the employment of policemen at every corner with flags in their hands to warn passers-by of the approach of the cars.

The city has repeatedly endeavored to rid itself of the incubus by buying out the right which she so thoughtlessly granted, but, like all other powerful railroad companies, this one refuses to surrender and will neither be bought, coaxed or scared off. After making every endeavor to remove the dangerous railroad from her streets and failed, the City Council now resorts to the building of bridges over it where it intersects her streets, so that when her wagons and her pedestrians come to it they may climb up the bridge and pass over in safety. The proposed work will cost a vast amount of money and of course greatly injure the property in the vicinity.

Would it not be well for the City Council of Louisville to learn a lesson from this case before enacting the same folly in granting a railroad right-of-way through a part of the suburbs. Our street will be in the business part of Louisville before another decade; therefore don't spoil it by running a railroad through it, which the city has not the ability to remove, but which will remain there, and the trains will run to and fro with their noise and their smoke and their dirt, and maim and mangle and kill our people till eternity grows gray.

SUIT FOR MEDICAL SERVICES.

Rich Scene with a Juror.

George Miller, a citizen of Portland, was so unfortunate as to break his leg, and Dr. Ronald was called to attend the case. This he did, resetting the broken bone, and making frequent visits until the limb was entirely restored. He then presented his bill for services, which Miller refused to pay, alleging as a reason that the Doctor had not made a good job. Suit was brought before Justice White for $100, and a jury impaneled. On a full hearing of all the evidence, when the verdict came to be made up the jury could not agree. There were eleven obstinate fellows who insisted that the Doctor was entitled to his claim, while only one of the panel was sufficiently liberal to want the amount reduced. He was a man with a wooden leg.

"Gentlemen," he said, showing his wooden limb, "I had my leg broken; it had to be cut of, and I had to get this wooden leg. My physician charged me fifteen dollars. I'm willing to allow that amount, but no more, for that's all the work is worth."

"But, sir," said another juror, "your Doctor cut off your leg and threw it away, and you are hobbling round on a piece of wood; were his services worth as much to you as they would have been if he had saved your leg?"

"No, of course not; but fifteen dollars is pay enough for the work done. He made but a few visits, and two dollars a visit is enough. I am not willing to allow more than fifteen dollars. That's all my doctor charges, and he had more work to do in cutting off my leg and healing up the stump than this doctor has had."

"Your doctor was a botch workman, and spoiled his job. Isn't a good job worth more than a bad one? You know it is; come now; say $85."

"No, sir; I'll say fifty, and that's an awful price. I won't go any more."

"Well, then, we'll report that we can't agree." They did so, and the court discharged the jury. The case will be set for another hearing.

Writ of Forcible Detainer.

A jury case on a writ of forcible detainer came up in Justice Dosher's court, which presents some points of interest to the general public. The Talbot estate is as yet undivided, and there are four heirs. Dr. Rose holds one-fourth as the agent of his wife, and another fourth by purchase, while Mrs. Dr. Pyles is another of the heirs. One piece of property belonging to the estate is a house and lot on Eighth street, between Main and the river, and it was for possession of this that the writ was sued out, the title of the suit being Dr. Rose vs. Laura Belle White. The latter is a negro woman who, it seems, is the only tenant. The plaintiff claimed that she was holding under a tenant of his, a white man. The defendant claimed that she held under Mrs. Dr. Pyles, as a tenant, not a sub-tenant. She had at first rented from Dr. Rose's tenant, but when he vacated the premises, she had an agreement with the agent of Mrs. Dr. Pyles, one of the heirs, who had as much right to let out the premises as Dr. Rose had, for though he held two shares and she only one, yet he was not authorized in law to act as agent for the estate any more than she was. The jury did not consider the defendant's claim a good one, and therefore gave a verdict for the plaintiff, [illegible].

THE SOLDIERS.

Second and Last Day of the Army of the Tennessee and Cavalry of the West.

Honors to McPherson and Rawlins.

SHERMAN CHOSEN PRESIDENT OF THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

His Remarks in Response—The Society Insist.

Cincinnati the Next Place of Meeting—The Pluge of Toledo.

THE BANQUET AT NIGHT.

Army of the Tennessee.

The society was called to order at twenty minutes past eleven o'clock A. M. yesterday, by Vice President Gen. G. M. Dodge.

The minutes of the previous day's proceedings were read and approved.

On motion of Col. McCook, the reading of the journal of the last annual meeting was dispensed with; and, on motion of Gen. Pope, the journal was adopted.

REPORTS.

The report of the Corresponding Secretary was then read and adopted.

Gen. Force, Treasurer, then presented his report, of which the following is a summary:

PERMANENT FUND.

On hand at last report, one bond for $200, and cash	$ 100 07
Received	2,182 01
	$2,282 08
Paid for $2,000 bonds	2,140 00
Remaining, $2,200 bonds and cash	$ 142 08

GENERAL FUND.

On hand at last report	$ 77 84
Received	1,466 00
	$1,543 84
Paid out	1,183 10
Remaining on hand	$ 360 74

Colonel Dayton then read his report as Secretary, and, on motion of General Reynolds, it was adopted.

A report was also received from the committee appointed to select a badge for the Society.

The Committee on Organization reported as follows: General W. T. Sherman, President; Gen. G. W. Dodge, First Vice President; Gen. C. C. Walcott, Second Vice President; Col. J. M. Loomis, Third Vice President; Gen. J. M. Rusk, Fourth Vice President; Col. T. C. Coleman, Fifth Vice President; Gen. W. J. Landram, Sixth Vice President; Col. L. M. Dayton, Recording Secretary; Gen. A. Hickenlooper, Corresponding Secretary; Gen. W. F. Force, Treasurer.

The report of the committee was received.

The Committee on Time and Place for holding the next annual reunion reported in favor of Cincinnati, Ohio, as the place, and designating the time as "early in October, 1870."

IOWA'S CLAIM.

GENERAL FORCE—*Mr. Chairman:* The names of two cities, Cedar Rapids and Savannah, were urged before the committee as places suitable for our next meeting. The committee desired to give the State of Iowa the privilege of the selection, remembering, as we did, the many brave men sent from Iowa to the field, and the brave stand which that State took throughout the whole contest; but as there was no representative from that State present, we gave it to Cincinnati, as the best place.

TOLEDO.

GENERAL BUCKLAND—*Mr. Chairman:* I rise to [illegible] to the report, and that is [illegible] the place of our next meeting, and that of Toledo [illegible] substituted for it. Cincinnati has been honored with one meeting of the society, while Toledo, with all the railroad facilities of Cincinnati, with all the good hotels, has not. Furthermore, there is no livelier place than Toledo, and people who will receive you more hospitably than they. I desire to say that the people of Toledo will give you a cordial reception. [Applause.]

GENERAL [illegible]—*Mr. Chairman:* I second the motion of General Buckland. Toledo is in the North, from whence came the larger portion of the members of the Army of the Tennessee. It is easily accessible from all parts of the country, and as Cincinnati has held one, and, as the [illegible], it is right that the next should be held further North. Cincinnati has had one meeting, Louisville has this meeting, and it is right to act cordially at once and propose that Toledo should be the place of our meeting in 1870.

CINCINNATI.

COL. DAYTON—*Mr. Chairman:* I recognize the preference of General Buckland, an old and honorable member of the Society and a general officer of the Army; also that of General Eldridge; but I desire to say a few words in reference to this matter. I think you will all accord to me experience in the getting up of these reunions, and I tell you that first of all considerations in the selection of a place, is that of finding men who will take hold of it and take care of it. [Applause.] I say nothing against Toledo, St. Louis, Cincinnati, or elsewhere, but I desire, gentlemen, to take care to select good men to take hold of it and carry it out. I know that Cincinnati is represented here by men who will see to this matter, and I only ask that, before you decide to go elsewhere, you will see that you can do as well.

TOLEDO LOYAL.

GENERAL BUCKLAND—*Mr. Chairman:* That no person from Toledo was at the meeting of the committee is true, but it was because we were detained elsewhere. I can assure the committee that we will be as well taken care of at Toledo as any place in the world, not excepting Cincinnati. I can also assure you that when you get there you will find the banner of the Union flung to the breeze from every house top [cheers], and you will see everything through the streets of Toledo and not see the star spangled banner unfurled from a single store. [Cries of "Good, good."] I know Toledo; I know her people, and let me assure you that no place in the country will take more pains than they to entertain a society of this kind. They do these things in a liberal manner. [Applause.]

NOT UNDERSTOOD.

COL. DAYTON.—General Buckland seems to misunderstand me. I do not desire to give preference to any place over Toledo, but we cannot hold our reunion for Northern Ohio any more than we can hold it for Southern Missouri.

NO OBJECTION TO IOWA.

GEN. BUCKLAND.—I have no objection to the society meeting in Iowa; but, if held a second time in Ohio, I thing it should be at Toledo.

NOT IN OHIO.

COL. JOEL.—I do not want this meeting to be held in Ohio; I want it for the State of Iowa, and I'm not "blowing" my own State; I'm from Missouri [laughter], but I tell you that better men never came from any State than came from Iowa, and her soldiers should be shown some deference in this matter.

FACTIOUS.

A member in a distant part of the Hall here facetiously remarked that, as Nasby was a resident of Toledo, he proposed to conciliate that town by holding the next meeting at the "Confederate Cross Roads." [Laughter.]

CINCINNATI TRIUMPHANT.

The amendment was rejected and the report was adopted.

THE M'PHERSON MONUMENT.

The report of the committee on the McPherson Monument was received, whereupon, on motion, Col. Dayton, Gen. Dodge and Gen. Buckland were appointed a committee to memorialize Congress asking an appropriation of a sufficient number of the cannon captured by McPherson's command, out of which to cast an equestrian statue.

A MONUMENT TO RAWLINS.

The following resolution, offered by Col. B. H. Bristow, was adopted:

Resolved, That the President of the Society be and he is hereby requested to appoint a committee of five to consider and mature a plan for a suitable monument to the memory of our late beloved President, Gen. John A. Rawlins; and that said committee be requested to report to the next annual meeting of the Society.

The following committee was appointed: Gens. Smith, Gresham, Noyes, and Colonels Fleimer and Markland. Adopted.

OFFICERS ON DUTY.

General Force offered a resolution declaring officers of staff, on duty at the basis of supplies, members of this society, under the meaning of the by-laws. Adopted.

AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION.

Colonel Dayton offered a resolution abrogating Art. 1st of the Constitution and By-laws of the society, the object of which was to raise the initiation fee and dues from $1 to $10.

Gen. Reynolds moved its adoption.

Col. Link moved to lay it upon the table.

Colonel Dayton—*Mr. Chairman*, I desire to offer some explanation. A resolution was adopted at our last meeting authorizing the Corresponding Secretary to write to each member of the society, requesting him to contribute $5 to constitute a permanent fund, the aggregate of which General Force now gives in his report. There are new members coming into the society, and it is difficult to explain to them why they should pay $10 or more; but we have thought it best just to say that new members shall pay $5 and the dues up to this time. This is the object and only object of the resolution. Adopted.

OFFICERS FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

The next thing in order was the consideration of the report of the committee on the selection of officers for the ensuing year. A motion was made to adopt the whole by acclamation. General Sherman stepped forward to object, when the report was adopted before he could possibly utter a single word, whereupon he spoke as follows:

REMARKS OF GENERAL SHERMAN.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN—I suppose that this is what you call "snap judgment." I had intended to rise and ask you, as a special favor, to excuse me. I am now the Commanding General of the regular army, and for a time command four distinct branches of that army, each of which is represented by societies similar to the one before me. I confess that I have a strong leaning toward the army of the Tennessee, and I think I have a right to [illegible], but, at the same time, I respect all the others in the same measure, and I know you appreciate that spirit. [Renewed applause.] It is a question in my mind whether or not I compromise these others somewhat in accepting the position which you have so kindly tendered me. You who are formed into societies are jealous of each other and of their officers. I do not wish by any public act of mine to express a preference for either, for all are alike. They have stood with me side by side; we have slept upon the same ground; lived at the same frugal board, and fought under the same colors. At our meeting last winter, at Chicago, I thought we had accomplished the full measure of our glory. It was a grand meeting; all jovial, all convivial, all cordial—in fact, a little too cordial [laughter]—and at its close we had a glorious good time, and I thought it about the last of our society; but I am astonished—agreeably astonished—to find so many here in this hall to-day, and to find you voting ten dollars to the society as though it were nothing. [Laughter.] I am glad to say that if I can do anything to aid you, I shall be most happy to do so. I will travel any distance to have the pleasure of being with you; but, if you can excuse me from this generously offered honor, I will be much obliged to you. This is a social organization; you are not bound to obey your superior officer, and I would like to see you try your choice on some captain, colonel, or brigadier general. Any of these named in the list of Vice-Presidents would make a noble President. I see before me hundreds, any one of whom would preside with dignity over this society. Therefore, I ask you to relieve me. I know you feel kindly toward me, and I reciprocate the feeling; for we are all here in sympathy and in harmony. Then let me ask again, to decline this honor, for the benefit of all. Ask yet the society to select, out of that list or some other, one who would do it [illegible] the right man. However, if you insist, I can but submit to your wishes, though I assure you that I prefer to decline.

Hal [illegible]—Mr. Chairman: A General Sherman has so often come to our relief, I think we [illegible] in refusing to relieve him. We all know that with his military position he is fully capable of serving as the president of the Army of the Tennessee, the Army of the Cumberland, the Army of the Ohio and the Army of the Potomac, and I think you will agree with me in opinion that he can now become president to all of them. [Applause.] He has genius and talent enough to preside over them all. [Renewed applause.]

WHY THEY DID NOT COME.

GEN. SHERMAN—It seems to be my fate to again command the Army of the Tennessee, and while I submit to your will, I assure you that I shall at the end of the year [illegible] [illegible] in the [illegible] resign [illegible] [illegible] by a number of his Cabinet were [illegible] consulting him about [illegible] affairs of Government, [illegible], and a great many strangers coming from a distance to see him. In a like manner the Secretary of War sends his wishes to you. He begged me to say that, which you all know, nothing but an absolute press of business could have kept him away. I will also read some dispatches which I am sure you would like to hear:

"NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—Gen. W. T. Sherman: Total collections, I will remit, which I deem pretty certain, will reach forty-three thousand and two hundred dollars. This includes eight thousand dollars already sent Gen. Grant or H. Grinnell. The balance I will collect and send him kept. Am called away by the death of my father, and am unable to close up. You should be sure to make up about eight thousand dollars.

"DANIEL BUTTERFIELD."

"WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Gen. J. M. Harlan: I regret exceedingly that public duties prevent my presence with you. A kind greeting to all my comrades in arms.

"O. O. HOWARD,
"Bvt. Maj. Gen., U. S. A."

"CARBONDALE, ILL., Nov. 17.—Gen. Hickenlooper, Col. Dayton and Gen. Parker, Galt House: I intended to leave yesterday for Louisville, but could not. My health is such that I cannot well travel in such a storm as we had. I am truly disappointed not to be with the Army of the Tennessee at their meeting, and hope another meeting will not again occur by without the pleasure of being with you. My kindest regards to all the old army.

"JNO. A. LOGAN."

GREETING.

General Rice moved that this body send its greeting to kindred societies in the United States, and invite their attendance to its future reunions. Adopted.

THE RAWLINS MONUMENT.

The President announced the following committee on the Rawlins Monument: Gens. Smith, Parker, Gresham and Noyes, and Col. Bristow.

THANKS.

Thanks were returned to the Western Union Telegraph Company for the gratuitous use of their lines.

GEN. RAWLINS' FAMILY.

Gen. Dodge offered a resolution providing for a fund for the Rawlins family. Adopted.

PUBLICATION.

Gen. Sprague moved that the proceedings be published as heretofore. Adopted.

MORE THANKS.

A resolution was then read and adopted thanking the local committee of arrangements and the retiring officers of the society.

Adjourned until 6 o'clock P. M.

IN THE EVENING.

Weisiger Hall was crowded. President Sherman called the society to order. Rev. W. N. Badger offered the following

PRAYER.

Almighty and Ever-living God, Author and Giver of every good and perfect gift, without whom nothing is strong and nothing holy, look in mercy, we pray Thee, upon us. We thank Thee for the blessings we enjoy, and for the prosperity Thou hast vouchsafed to our land. We thank Thee that Thou hast permitted so many of us to come together in this assembly. We thank Thee, O God, for all the blessings Thou hast showered upon us as individuals and as a people. Let Thy blessing rest upon all the doings of this society, and help us to promote the happiness and welfare of the people among whom we dwell, that all our acts may honor Thy name; and we have everlasting life through Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

ADDRESS OF GEN. NOYES.

Upon the conclusion of the prayer, and a snatch of music by the Newport Barracks band, the following address was delivered by Gen. Noyes:

Mr. President and Comrades of the Army of the Tennessee: It is fast coming to be an acknowledged principle of action among all civilized peoples, especially sustained by popular sentiment in the United States—that nothing less than the necessity to preserve national integrity, national honor, or the public peace, can justify a resort to war. And however much this principle is liable to be warped or perverted, among nations whose forms of government and geographical positions make them jealous of preserving an even balance of power, there is ordinarily little danger of mistake or abuse, among a people like our own, educated to believe that in peace only can we find our highest material prosperity—our greatest intellectual and moral development.

In the great civil struggle through which our nation has recently passed, integrity, honor, and peace were all at stake; for turbulent communities had rallied under strange banners, defying and insulting the old flag of the fathers, repudiating their loyalty to the Government of the United States, threatening by force of arms a permanent division of our territory, and seeking to establish within the limits of the United States separate and independent sovereignties. To prevent the successful consummation of these schemes the bugles of war were sounded, and the long roll of battle drums was beaten. It is not necessary now to inquire how far the persons or sections were responsible for the alienated affections and political differences which finally culminated in civil war. It is sufficient to say that our dissensions were considered by the South too great to be settled in the councils of the nation, and her people resolved upon the arbitrament of the sword. It is not unfrequently said that this conflict might have been prevented had more temperate counsels prevailed in either section of the country; that unimportant concessions, made in the proper spirit, might have bridged the danger over. With all deference to such opinions I do not think so. Possibly the struggle might have been postponed, but it could not have been prevented. Under a republican form of government like our own, and in a country like this, in order for lasting peace it is indispensable that there should be community of interest, similarity of institutions, and substantial agreement in social conditions. Prior to the war there was a prevailing sentiment in the North, and one not unfrequently entertained in the South, that slavery was contrary to the genius and opposed to the highest development of a free people. The minds of our ablest statesmen, in both sections, had long been directed to the subject; it had been largely discussed, and often legislated upon; various methods to rid us of the disturbing element had been commended, from the abolition schemes of Northern radicals to the emancipation projects of such men as Henry Clay. But under our National Constitution, and with due regard to the rights of States, it is doubtful whether human wisdom could have devised any way of immediate success in eradicating what was regarded as an evil. It had, however, been discountenanced and forbidden by Congressional enactments, while its prosperity and perhaps its life required diffusion and the extension of territorial limits. After this method, it might, and probably would, have passed finally out of existence in one or two generations; but until the beginning of the war, the conflicting interests of opposing civilizations kept the public mind in constant fermentation, were the fruitful source of sectional animosities, and the subject of oft-repeated and bitter denunciation.

I do not propose to violate the proprieties of this occasion by treading on forbidden ground, and shall not undertake to speak of the institution of slavery in any of its moral aspects. I only allude to it as [illegible] are recognized, and admitted, and as having a direct bearing upon our bloody contest. We do not arraign the people of the South to-night for any wrong done to the negro, nor are we disposed to hold them responsible for cherishing an institution which this generation had inherited from its ancestors, and which they had been educated to believe sanctioned by the laws of God and man alike. We do not wonder that they felt aggrieved by the imposition of territorial restrictions upon the system to which they were so attached, or that they were jealous of the ever-widening area of that great Northwestern territory forever dedicated to freedom, and so soon to become the repository of the political power of the nation. We would now, so far as may be, surround ourselves with their circumstances and conditions, and then judge them kindly. [Applause.] But when all this is done, we must still hold them responsible for inaugurating, without sufficient provocation, a civil war, long and terrible and bloody, which cost us more than a million valuable lives, which filled the South with graves and the whole country with mourning, creating heavy burdens, and necessitating a debt which this generation will hardly be able to pay. Any other view than this belittles the cause in which we endured so much, and for the success of which we imperilled everything.

If it shall happen that our contending armies, descended from a common ancestry and inheriting a common glory, shall have cemented with their blood the affections of a divided people, inuring to all the enjoyment of like grandeur and prosperity in a country, one and indivisible forever, then we bow in reverent thankfulness to the decrees of that providence which led us through affliction and the shadow of death to the grand consummation. [Cheers.]

But, my comrades, we meet in this fourth annual gathering of our Army Society, to once more touch our hearts together, to revive the associations, to renew the friendships and rekindle the old camp fires which characterized and have made immortal the achievements of the Army of the Tennessee. Strangely are our memories crowded with visions of the war. We recall the stirring events of 1861; the great uprising of the people in response to the hoarse challenge of guns in Charleston harbor. We see our young men gathering from every hillside and valley of the North, from every avocation and condition of life, inspired by one ambition, animated with one determination—to save our country from ruin and its flag from dishonor. [Renewed applause.] Its offices were changed into recruiting stations; physicians neglected the sick; ministers almost forgot to preach of a judgment to come, as they appealed to the patriotic impulses of their congregations; public halls resounded with the tread of soldiers drilling for war; public squares and picnic groves were camping grounds for a gathering army; the business of civil life was suspended, and the nation held its breath in sad foreboding of impending disaster; for they who for years had croaked of dissolution and predicted war, became the wise men and prophets of the hour. There is a twinge of the heart while we remember the partings of families and friends, as the dearest loved and most depended on went away, perhaps never to return again.

In such a time was born the grand old Army of the Tennessee, whose career has not been surpassed in any age or country—whose soldierly discipline, moral qualities and unity of action will be historic precedents when this generation shall have passed away.

From a variety of circumstances, this army has a peculiar history as it had a remarkable experience. No military organization was ever more fortunate in its commanding officers—all of them men of genius and character, fully imbued with the spirit of the cause for which they fought, capable of appreciating the splendid qualities of the troops they commanded, and able to control and direct them as to secure the victory which they finally gained. And then, the theater of operations, extending from Northern Missouri to Vicksburg, from the terminus of Banks' expedition up the Red river far eastward across the country to the sea, gave scope and variety to its service, employment to its manifold energies, and opportunity for the development of military science, never better applied than in the campaigns of this army. Composed mainly, as it was, of Western troops, it possessed the characteristics of Western men. It was determined, and resolute, and hardy; impatient of opposition, and ready always for great risks to overcome it; though contending against as brave [great applause] a foe as ever shouldered musket or drew a sword, it could not brook standing day after day in front of the enemy's lines of fire, while its ranks were decimated, its blood drawn, and no ground or advantage gained, but when it came within musket range of its foes it fixed bayonets and charged down upon them; if swamps intervened, it corduroyed or waded through them, to fight on the other side; if the enemy was intrenched on the opposite bank of a great river, it crossed to fight him in the face of his guns, and drove him from his works; if he established himself on the summits of high mountains, our unbroken lines swept up their precipitous sides to victory, or covered the ground with their dead and wounded. If strong fortifications and frowning batteries confronted them, our General demanded unconditional and immediate surrender, or proposed to move upon the works.

How it all comes back to us, from that well-remembered beginning at Belmont, under the immediate direction of General Grant, to the grand review at the Nation's Capital, where the victorious army returned to receive the plaudits of a grateful people!

[illegible]

[illegible] the army took part in the brilliant [illegible] Mississippi [illegible], not to speak of the [illegible] on the Tennessee and the Cumberland [illegible], and on toward the Gulf [illegible] [illegible] Army of the Tennessee [illegible] [illegible]

In our recollections and in our memories we are back at Forts Henry and Donelson, with Brigadier General Grant, in 1862; we take part with him in these great victories, the news of which sent a thrill of joy to every loyal heart in the North [illegible] of the Army of the Tennessee at Pittsburg Landing, where perseverance, determination, and indomitable courage changed what might have been irretrievable disaster into one of the most brilliant successes of the war; we fight and win under the brave and courtly Rosecrans the bloody battles of Iuka and Corinth; we are once more on the banks of the Father of Waters, or lying beside the levee at Young's Point, while the Vicksburg batteries belch their sullen and derisive greeting as the Union army takes up its position; the enemy with his guns in position covered by the river and with his gunboats [illegible] the rebellion [illegible] which he was gathering about his works. He does not fully know of what stuff these troops are made, and does not realize that they have come remembering nothing but victories, and determined to conquer this stronghold of the rebellion or perish in the attempt; that they are commanded by a General who has not learned to fail, but who always insists upon fighting it out on his own line. Our gunboats and transports attempt the passage of the river [illegible], though some of them are [illegible] to the bottom of the river. Then follow, in rapid succession, the battles of Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hills, and Big Black river, until at last Vicksburg is completely invested, and finally surrenders, with its thirty-two thousand troops, on the anniversary of our national independence. This campaign, probably the most brilliant of those conducted by General Grant in person, established for him, beyond all question or cavil, a reputation for military skill and the highest soldierly qualities, to which even the brilliancy of his subsequent achievements could add but little.

But the career of the Army of the Tennessee does not end with Vicksburg. Under its second great commander it wins fresh laurels at Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain, and in relieving the army besieged at Knoxville; under the lamented McPherson, in the ever memorable campaign of Atlanta, it takes conspicuous and honorable part in that continuous fight from Dalton down to Jonesboro, in a country which seems to have been designed especially for defensive purposes, with its parallel ridges, whose wooded and rocky sides are well nigh impassable, and upon whose tops were always found the long lines of rebel intrenchments.

Who of the Army of the Tennessee will soon forget the crowning ramparts of Kenesaw Mountain, or the bloody engagements beneath their shadow? Who does not remember those quiet, starlit nights, when the tired soldiers of our army were cheerily distracted by the roar of the enemy's cannon upon the summit of the mountain, and the almost instant reply of a hundred and fifty pieces of artillery from our lines in the valley below, sending their blazing answers far up the sky, to whom the bursting shells resembled the eruption of Vesuvius! I could from very affection, embrace to-night those old "Swamp Angels" in Osterhaus' division, the superb sallies of whose loudest voices was music in our ears, though we knew their were hurling the missiles of death.

At last Sherman [prolonged applause] swings his "white-cloth" round the mountain, and the work is done, only to be renewed, however, a few days later and a little further on.

We recall that 22d of July, ever memorable, and ever doubly sad, because it cost us the life of our third commander, a soldier who lived long enough, however, to achieve an immortality of fame, and at whose death all who would admire the commanding military [illegible] have lost my best friend, and the country its bravest [illegible].

Soon Atlanta is ours, the gates of the Confederacy are swung wide open, and the larger portion of our army commences its famous march to the sea. In this rollicking, gay expedition there was just enough of fighting for variety; enough of hardship to give zest to the repose which followed; enough of "bummers" and foraging adventure to make its memory a constant source of gratification. I have no doubt that "Sherman's Bummers" will be an important feature in Fourth-of-July celebrations for a hundred years to come; that boys will shout and old men cheer in the commemoration of those [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible], and chickens, and of honey, molasses and beans, flour and potatoes, pigs and confectionery, and an occasional flagon of wine, carefully concealed from the commanding officer.

And we do not, my comrades, forget our own Corps at Allatoona, whose heroic conduct received a distinguished commendation from the commanding General, or the vital services rendered by those brave officers and men who did not go on the march to the sea, but returned to fight desperately at Nashville, and who took part in the subsequent operations against Hood, under George H. Thomas, than whom no General of the war has a cleaner record, and whose place in the respect and regard of the country will never be supplanted. We are reminded of those who early in the war bore themselves so valiantly at Pea Ridge, who subsequently became a part of our army, giving us Osterhaus, Carr, Steele, Asboth, and that modest but splendid soldier, G. M. Dodge, whose fame is a prominent part of the history of the Army of the Tennessee, and whose command rendered as important service as any that fought during the war. We do not forget the gallant division which went with the chivalric A. J. Smith under Banks, on the unfortunate Red river expedition, where it helped to secure the safe retreat of the army, and to relieve the navy with its boats aground; or the command which, under the same leader, after the battle of Nashville, fought at Mobile.

We recall the noble bearing of our dashing cavalry, under Wilson, Garrard, Kilpatrick and Grierson, the prince of raiders.

We remember to-night the career of the Army of the Tennessee, from its organization to its muster out, and it is among the proudest of our recollections that we served and suffered and triumphed with it.

I have said that no army was ever more fortunate in its commanders. It was organized and led to its early victories by General Grant, who at the close of the rebellion, having won with his sword the proud title of First in War, was accorded, by a grateful countrymen, the position of First in Peace. And now, as President of the United States, he bears himself with the same modest self-reliance, the same integrity of purpose and character, practical good sense and dignity of demeanor, which characterized him during the war. He does not find it necessary to define his position in frequent public speeches, or by cards in newspapers to answer the vile slanders of gamblers in gold, and other thieves of the revenue. His old soldiers know that he will always be found honest and capable, true to his convictions, and brave to carry them out.

Our second commander is now at the head of the army, having achieved a world-wide reputation for military genius and knowledge of the art of war. The popular judgment has decided that, as a commander of troops in the field, for active operations, he certainly has no superior, and perhaps no equal.

McPherson, in the promise of his magnificent manhood, but already famous as a great leader, gave his life to the cause of his country, dying, as the hero should, in the glory of battle. While our society erects over his hallowed grave a monument commemorative of his name and fame, the people of this and other lands will cherish the memory of his noble bearing, brilliant record and all too early death.

Howard, the Christian soldier and philanthropist, having gathered the laurels of war, is devoting himself to the intellectual development and moral education of the race he helped to emancipate and save.

Logan [great applause], the last of our commanders, the dashing General of volunteers, brave, determined and able, is honoring the noble State which honors him in the councils of the nation.

There are many other names which come to our lips. Blair, who was always with us; McClernand, Hurlbut and Curtis, who commanded troops which at some time belonged to our army, and that other distinguished soldier, a part of whose fame we desire to appropriate, by reason of relationship or association, and who honors us by his presence to-night—Lieut. Gen. Sheridan.

I can not pause to mention the many division and other subordinate commanders, brave and efficient all, who contributed so much toward the final victory. Their services have been recognized and appreciated, and will not soon be forgotten.

I would not pass without grateful remembrance that vast body of men, who, without titles or the hope of reward, fought, and marched, and suffered, and many of whom died for their country—whose fidelity and valor made the reputations of commanding officers. Without the inducement of ambition, or the promise of promotion, they were satisfied with the consciousness of duty performed. Theirs were the hard tasks of the war, and theirs a great recompense should be. We are proud and happy to say they share in all the glory of the army's achievements; all good private soldiers deserve and receive such gratitude and praise as a nation preserved by their constancy can feel or offer.

And so passes the varied panorama of the war; its long and weary marches; its camps, and bivouacs, and bloody engagements; its dark days of suffering and sorrow, and its final victory. We feel no more the wild exultation of battle; the rattle of musketry, the thunder of artillery, the groans of the wounded, and the shouts of the victors fall no longer upon our ears. There are no more field hospitals, with scenes more touching and sad than even the carnage of battle itself; we look no longer into trenches where we buried the dead; our old banners, riddled with bullets and black with smoke, are hung up in the archives of the nation.

"As we walk among them with noiseless tread,
We think of the host of the mighty dead
That have marched beneath them in days gone by,
With a burning cheek and kindling eye;
That have bathed their folds with their young life's tide,
And dying, blessed them, and blessing died."

Our great army of veterans, so recently drawn from the avocations of civil life, is absorbed again in the million homes of a nation at peace; the extended theater of military operations has once more become the arena of numberless industries; cotton fields wave their white banners, and the husbandman gathers his ripened grain, where, but yesterday, the ambulance train and the hospital corps, with its sacred badges, moved as a landmark on the bloody fields of death; the arts of peace, striking their roots deep into soil enriched by the blood of patriots, are springing up and flourishing anew; the flowers of domestic happiness and national concord, watered by the tears of our national affliction, are blooming in beauty and fragrance again.

And now it becomes the privilege of our army society to commemorate the past, while its members apply themselves to the duties of the hour in the changed condition of affairs.

"We mourn our buried dead."

One year ago the eloquent orator of this association said: "We miss to-night that noble soldier who, from first to last, in depression and in victory, stood by his honored chief; and from the lips of every one of us, as we find he is not here, comes the earnest expression, which tells the sentiment of all the soldier hearts throughout the land—Long live John A. Rawlins!" To-day the orator occupies the place of the dead War Minister, whom we mourn, and shall miss for ever more. Our distinguished comrade has gone from the sphere of earthly labor to the peaceful rest under the willows on the banks of the Anacosta. Though young in years, he was old in usefulness and ripe in honors. His career was a remarkable one from the day he finished his coal burning in Galena, through all the dark years that followed, to his death in the war office of the nation. His position upon the staff of the Commanding General gave little opportunity for the display of personal daring and all those brilliant qualities which suddenly arrest the attention and captivate the hearts of men, but it gave him accurate and comprehensive knowledge of affairs, and enabled him by his calm judgment, his ever watchful, his undying patriotism and unselfish spirit, to contribute, as few men have ever been able to do, to the welfare of his country. Before the close of the war he had been appreciated and honored by his great commander, and his worth had become known to the army. No man in active service was more respected or better loved than he. This society, in grateful recognition of his distinguished merit, elected and retained him as its President, and assembles now to look upon the seat of [illegible]

[illegible] "Long live John A. Rawlins!" [illegible] let him live in the affections of all who have [illegible] let him live in the [illegible] and in the memory of his [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

It was the fear of the late President of our association, expressed just before his death to a dear friend, that some day designing politicians might attempt to use this army society for the promotion of their own schemes, and the gratification of personal ambition. If that day should ever come, then the existence of this society and the fraternal feeling, which now characterizes the society, will have passed away forever. We must keep it far above the level of party politics, in the pure atmosphere where friendships flourish—where unselfish and patriotic sentiments hold sway. We must be especially tolerant of opinion and generous in criticism among ourselves, allowing the largest liberty of thought and action to all who, like Rawlins, with us, risked their lives for their country.

And now, it is my happy privilege, in concluding the duty assigned me, to congratulate you, not only upon peace restored, but upon a country united and happy and free, secured against internal convulsions by common interests and sympathies, protected against invasion or insult by the presence of a well organized and efficient regular army, by as gallant a navy as rides the sea, by a million disbanded volunteer soldiers, North and South, accustomed to the use of arms, inured to the hardships of campaigns, and ready to come forth whenever the country needs their services again, and by the patriotic impulses of all our citizens. So secured and protected, we may with assurance pray that Providence shall

"Feed us no more with the blood-red fruit,
Which draws its crimson from the heart of toil."

Looking trustfully to the future, we see the bow of promise spanning the broad continent for us, and under its glory-tinted arch the millions of our descendants, augmented by the great crowd of emigration marching inland from the shores of either ocean, all scattering themselves over plantation and prairie, leveling the forests, tunneling the mountains, bridging the rivers, building cities and towns, binding the land together with railroads and telegraphs, multiplying wealth and enjoyments, happy, while every American citizen on the land and on the sea is secure in property and in person under equal laws and one flag, upheld and defended by the government of the people. [Great applause.]

ADDRESS OF COL. BROWN.

The address of Gen. Noyes was followed by that of Col. John Mason Brown, as follows:

Comrades of the Cavalry Corps: I congratulate you that the suggestion of an association of the cavalry of the West has met with an approval so hearty and significant, and that so many of those who so lately wore the spur and sabre as officers of the cavalry of our country, have responded to the call for this meeting. It may well be construed as an evidence that the spirit which carried you into the service of the country in its need, [illegible] a desire to cherish the [illegible] field and to preserve, in something like durable form, the lessons of war taught by experience.

Our duty has not been altogether discharged by a performance, however faithful, of the labors of a soldier, by the march and bivouac, by the raid and battle and campaign. There remains for the intelligent officer a supplemental duty, scarce less important and sacred—that of transmitting to the soldiers of future wars the observation and experience which it has been his fortune to accumulate. Coupled with the preservation of the personal memories of the war, and of those friendships which have matured amid scenes of trial and danger, is the equal duty of perpetuating the results of your labors and experience—of extracting from the mass of personal observation here represented those general principles of the right use of cavalry, which may stand as axioms in the wars of future years.

It has been well observed by thoughtful writers that nothing so cultivates an appreciation of the blessings of peace and a reluctance to resort to the arbitrament of the sword as a clear perception of the destruction and carnage of war. Peace and repose are of that class of blessings rarely estimated at their proper worth, except by those who have attained their through suffering and trial and privation. So it may be safely asserted, that none, throughout our broad land, can more intelligently value the tranquility that has crowned our successful war, than those who engaged life and health and fortune in the battle for the Union. None can breathe a more fervent aspiration than they for a long cycle of years, in which no war or battle's sound shall disturb the national tranquility. None with more understanding hearts than they can render grateful thanks for the peace and order that succeeds the shock and turmoil of war.

But none should more keenly than you, follow soldiers, appreciate the fact that security of peace is largely dependent on readiness for war; that the quiet of the law-abiding citizen is largely dependent on his prompt ability to redress the lawless, and that nothing more tends to keep in proper subjection the passions of the turbulent and reckless, than a conviction that the citizens of the land have the power to repress crime, and an intelligent knowledge of the use of means to that end.

It was the theory of the great Frederick, who bought peace through years of bloody war, that it was the "potential battle" of a nation that constituted his safest guaranty against interference by hostile powers; and to the development of that element of Prussian greatness he bent all the powers of his genius. And it was not merely by levies of recruits, filling the thinned ranks of his scarred regiments, nor merely by his system of enforced military service, keeping a fund of material always available, that the military prowess of his kingdom was achieved. The improved fabrication of arms and missiles, simplified drill and evolutions of troops, and a new order of tactics, suited to the changes that these necessitated, were the firm bulwarks of a military system in which more numbers of men formed but a secondary factor.

That day is, indeed, much to be desired when the counsels of peace shall reign supreme, when the sword shall be beaten into the plowshare, and men shall learn war no more; but we can scarce expect its advent in these stirring times, nor hope, even in our favored land, for perpetual immunity from the strife of war. We have earned rest through labor, and have achieved peace through war. It is not the part of prudent men to forget the skill which, from the plowshare, can forge a sword to defend the right.

It is not wisdom to consult to oblivion the hard-bought knowledge which lends intelligence to the sword in the patriot's hand.

If we are correct in the view that skill in war is one of the surest guaranties that the wager of battle will not be resorted to; if such an accurate knowledge of the capacity of troops and arms as will result in their greatest destructive efficiency, carries with it that wholesome respect for the possessors which will tend to give weight to counsels of equity and peace; if in short, war as a science is a merciful tempering of that worst of calamities, then may we fairly claim the approbation of candid men to our efforts to gather material for the better understanding of the right use of our own arm of the service—the use of mounted troops.

Such attempts to perpetuate history and accumulate facts that may, in skillful hands, be digested into broad generalizations of the cavalry art, cannot be justly censured as tending to keep fresh the wounds that the war has made. They cannot be, in fairness, suspected of that vain glory which illiberal minds might seek to attach to them.

They have their vindication in the history of every art that seeks by collection of facts to accumulate material for judicious investigation and arrangement. They appeal to the enlightened philosophy of those who know that the science of war has its developments as have the arts of peace; and that, with the improvement of military art, war is ameliorated and shortened, and the peace of nations less recklessly disturbed.

A complete history of the cavalry of the Western armies, drawn by a competent hand, would within itself embody elements of instruction that the thoughtful soldier might ponder with profit. It would show how, from the thousands of uninstructed volunteers assembled at the call for troops, gradually grew into shape and discipline, the matchless cavalry of the last years of the war. It would show how, under untoward circumstances, methods of attack and defense, suited to new and varying emergencies, were devised by men whose former habits of life gave little promise of military excellence. It would show how that most difficult of problems was solved—enforcement of discipline, coupled with a fostering care of the spirit of individuality in the men. It would show how rapid was the promotion for the man of clear head and daring soul; how new ideas were developed by adventurous spirits, and incorporated by appreciative comrades into the new system of cavalry warfare. It would show how the trammels of European tradition gave place to broader views; how tactics were modified to suit the peculiarities of our people and the conformation of our country. It would show the resource, the skill, the self-reliance of men who, like Stanley and Wilder and Hobson and Hatch and Wilson and gallant Sheridan, were patterns to the men who followed them.

It would be a curious and instructive study to trace the process of discipline and unity of action in the cavalry force; to follow up the gradual acquisition of the habit of command by officers unused to the life of garrison or camps; to note the steps by which that hopeless feeling which we have all known, when first entrusted with military authority, gave place to decision and self-reliance, and to mark the gradual unfolding of new principles, evolved from the stern arts of war, and varying materially from the accepted literature of the military art.

And the research would prove doubtless not less profitable than interesting, for it would epitomize the history of military development, and shorten, for the thoughtful soldier, the weary route by which knowledge of cavalry has been attained by the officers of our late war.

I would not weary your patience, nor consume the time of an occasion like this, in an attempt, however cursory, to sketch the history of cavalry operations in the armies of the West. For such a task, your memories and notes must furnish the material, as yet insufficient. Nor would I digress to trace the growth of the system of brigades, divisions and corps, that was fashioned from the chaotic mass of regiments, first assigned to mere escort, picket and orderly duty. To do so would involve a laborious and minute detail unsuited to the limits of this address. Nor would I attempt to depict the cavalry of the campaigns of Perryville and Stone River, and contrast with it the troops that swept the South, as with a besom in a strong and skillful hand, in the campaigns of 1864 and 1865.

The suggestions that address themselves with most propriety to this reunion, would seem to be rather of such practical matter as may elicit comment and elucidation from the personal observation of our associates.

It is by you, comrades, better perhaps than by any possible assemblage, that the best methods of conducting and repelling raids can be discussed. In your varied experience may be found all the arguments which, when duly weighed, may turn the scale against that much-disputed employment of mounted troops. Your collective observation can determine whether the usefulness of raids be or be not counterbalanced by the loss of material that attends them; whether discipline is or is not seriously impaired; whether the steadiness of troops for general engagements is not jeopardized by such employment; whether the damage to the enemy is more real or imaginary; to what extent the raid exposes participating troops to serious flank and rear attack, and how far the efficiency of such expeditions is impaired by the element of haste and [illegible] want of drill [illegible] work that [illegible] [illegible] in the use [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] in the [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] may [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] cavalry [illegible].

[illegible] whether the rider is well armed [illegible] [illegible] and the [illegible] of troops which [illegible] [illegible] useful cavalry [illegible] [illegible]

In concluding the subject of cavalry [illegible] arm, there must be in the [illegible] importance will occur: The cultivation of the habit of attack, the spirit of individuality and of enterprise that can be nurtured to such surprising results, the maxim "audacity" which might be appropriately inscribed on every cavalry guidon, [illegible] [illegible] It would be far from useless to compare opinions as to the conduct of march in detached brigades, and division; the location and formation of camps; the placing of outposts, reconnoitering, skirmishing and attacking; the best hour of attack on villages and small camps; the best disposition of troops for each purpose; when and in what proportion troops should be dismounted for action; the location of the horses of dismounted troopers; the proportion of horseholders; the point of rally, and the details of orderly retreat. The abandonment of reserves, in operation by detached cavalry, was [illegible], the question whether there should be any reserve whatever was much argued among us while we were in service, is a topic of much interest. It would be well worth our while to compare opinions as to whether the entire attacking force should, as a general rule, engage, trusting to rapidity and concert of action, and skillful maneuver to repair damage, rather than to an inactive line of reserves. The amount of sound truth there is in the adage we have so often heard that "cavalry is always safe so long as it moves vigorously forward."

There are many minor duties of cavalry indispensable indeed, yet far undervalued and seldom systematically understood. There is a field even in the obscure line of courier and orderly duty for much improvement and change from the traditionary routine. We may well remember that for the eye of the good officer no point of duty, no detail of organization is too minute, nor is any real improvement too insignificant for adoption. As the human sphere of duty gradually enlarges, he learns that the wisest application of principles, so do they more nearly approach to those elemental principles of art upon which any superstructure of theory in tactics must, it stands, be based, and so do they acquire, with the thoughtful officer, an importance and consideration greater than would be accorded by the inexperienced.

In the event of a call for volunteer troops, probably no question would more occupy your attention than the organization and equipping of the mounted regiments. From these, as units, would the larger aggregations necessarily follow. But in the diversity of opinion that now prevails, there would seem to be not a little danger that valuable time and more precious lives would be lost in a protracted debate on the questions of arms and formation.

Probably not an officer present but can recall instances of brigades of three or more regiments, accustomed one perhaps to single rank, another to double rank formation, one formed with reserve line, another discarding it; one accustomed to operate from column of fours, by companies, or employing distinct formations—all these variances and complications of three years since. And to add to the perplexity of the commandant, frequently three or four varieties of arms would be found in as many regiments, varying in construction and calibre, of different ranges and efficiency, and requiring a variety of ammunition and accoutrements. It is true that time and field service wrought wonders and did much to simplify these discrepancies; but it is none the less true that there are, even now, among us wide differences of opinion on the best method of arming and forming mounted troops.

On a point of such vital interest it would seem of prime importance that opinion and experience should be sifted and some general outline agreed upon.

Our association may well be held responsible for the soundness of theory upon which the cavalry of the next war shall be organized. [illegible] as an object for us to [illegible] for [illegible] From the history of our service will the efficiency of the carbine be estimated, and the economy of metallic-case ammunition discussed. It will be asked of you, and with reason, what rapidity of firing is consistent with effective expenditure of ammunition, what calibre of arm will best meet the requirements of range, accuracy, and convenience in handling?

So, too, of the pistol. To what extent is its use advisable, and how should it be distributed? Should the trooper have one or two revolvers? If armed with a saber, should he also carry the pistol, or should the saber and carbine be used jointly to arm each trooper?

To the superficial view such questions may seem to be of less importance than they really are. Mere theory can never teach their real gravity, nor convey an appreciation of their financial bearing. All experiment and novelty, all the experiments of the [illegible] of the service, in their determination labor and material are diverted from their natural uses, and money lavished when a nation's credit is most strained. How absolute the necessity, then, that the prodigal expenditure of one recent war should not be allowed to prove a barren outlay. We have had in abundance for discriminating analysis. It is to be hoped that some skillful hand may reduce them to order and simplify their teachings.

Correlative to the consideration of arms, equipments, and formations of mounted troops, is the much neglected one of means of instruction. The wise economy of their establishment, as preliminary to putting cavalry in the field, cannot be doubted. Unfortunately for us, we have but little of that in our form of service, and missed those opportunities of systematic and uniform training of men and horses which might there have been afforded. Coupled with instruction in drill, camp duty and the care of animals, might be an elementary course of topography, productive of much important service. As our naval officers have been developed into a most accomplished corps, in a great degree by that policy which makes them adjuncts to the scientific bureaus of the Government, so might the habit of observation and report, of graphic sketch and map, prove of use to our services, beyond the more patent benefits of more geographical detail.

An address such as this would certainly be incomplete did it fail to present a reply for a branch of service most nearly concerning the mounted soldiers. I allude to the shamefully neglected art of veterinary surgery. Aside from those purely economical considerations which, based upon the great cost of remounts, would counsel a skillful and humane attention to the disease and injuries of troop horses, motives of humanity should prompt that study which will raise up a class of surgeons competent to alleviate the sufferings of the faithful, enduring, sadly mistreated charger.

If there is one generous instinct of humanity which should appeal with peculiar power to the sympathies of a cavalryman, it is that which calls for something like intelligent and merciful treatment of the sick and wounded horse. Professional pride should increase our interest. To the faithful horse who carried us on so many marches, who bore us in so many fights, who, amid rain and snow, under scorching sun, in the dust of the march and the mud of the lonely road was our unfaltering friend, we must acknowledge a duty of justice and humanity.

It is shocking to recall the ignorance of veterinary surgery that pervaded our entire cavalry organization. The comparatively few veterinary surgeons that joined for field duty were, with but few exceptions, ignorant of all that should have qualified them for their duty. You all will recall the witness to the barbarity of treatment that was usually pursued by pretenders to the art, toward the noble horse whose faithful service had sapped his strength and broken his health.

For such how common was it (with indignation be it spoken!) to scarify the poor brute's mouth with lancets, to draw blood from the neck till the veins seemed almost drained, and to force upon the miserable animal drenches and compounds of horrid taste and odor; violating or neglecting every plain principle of common sense, if not of surgery, and seeming to substitute torture for science and misery to a faithful animal for that alleviation of suffering which competent skill could so often afford.

It becomes us as soldiers, especially as cavalry officers, to call for some reform that will tend to diminish the mortality of troop horses and to promote an intelligent and humane care for them when diseased or injured.

Certainly upon this point there can be no diversity of opinion among us. Certainly we can unite in an appeal for humane treatment to the horses of the army.

Time would fail me to advert to the many topics which would with propriety find discussion and comment in the reunion of such an association as this, nor would I, if time permitted, further detain you from those choicest pleasures of a reunion like ours.

We are met, from localities far separated, to clasp again the hands of comrades, to revive the old friendships that bound us close together in the army. How many recollections of the stirring times of the past crowd upon this hour! How many a laugh will ring again as the pleasant scenes of the camp-fire are recalled! How quick the pulse will beat as the brave deeds of other days are recited! How many and sincere will be the regrets for those comrades who have already gone before us—passed in the storm of battle, or laid in the honored tombs of returned veterans.

To the varied emotions of such a meeting no words can give adequate expression. We see in rapid panorama the story of our military life pass in review before us. Once more we are on the march; once again, in imagination, we hear the picket firing, and see the swaying to and fro of the advanced line of skirmishers. Again do we hear the old familiar bugle-call "to horse;" once more the quick, sharp command, is repeated along the line, and the brigade moves forward into action. How distinct even now is the whiz of musketry balls; how well-remembered is the whistle of the shell as it passed over the line. The attack, the fight, the pursuit, the retreat, the rally, the recall—how vividly we remember them even now—and how thrilling are their memories.

As we recall with pardonable pride the story of the war, and the part performed by the mounted troops; as we wonder at the overruling Hand that has brought us tranquility out of the strife of such recent war, and returned us from army life to the peaceful walks of the civilian, let us remember the prize, which the war has saved to us, with feelings of ever-increasing devotion, and resolve that the method of our lives shall be fashioned upon the model of our military service—with devotion to duty and love of country paramount over all ignoble thoughts, and our hearts and hands ever ready to do battle for the right.

THE EULOGY ON GEN. RAWLINS.

Gen. Parker pronounced the following eulogy upon the late Gen. John A. Rawlins:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee:

When the foundations of society are convulsed by political revolutions or civil wars, certain characters are always thereby developed, which, but for the times, would never have been brought to the surface. The history of every nation presents many examples to sustain this fact. The greatest military geniuses and most distinguished statesmen have been born, as it were, but the creature of circumstance. This may be for good or for evil, yet the fact remains unchanged. Our infant republic has been no exception to this rule. Before the confederation, each colony had its ruling spirit or spirits. While they may have suffered, and been endangered by the aborigines of the country who surrounded them, they were not aroused to united action until the exactions and oppressions of the parent government became too heavy to be longer borne. Endurance under repeated wrongs ceased to be a virtue, and an open rebellion was the result. Believing that in union there was strength, they at once confederated for a common cause.

In the herculean struggle which followed, many were tried and tested, and many proved themselves true as the magnet to the pole in the great cause of human liberty and universal justice; but there stood one among them, who, like Saul of old, was head and shoulders above his comrades in the sublime struggle for liberty and independence. His fidelity to his principles and his unwavering trust in the justice of an over-ruling Providence, and his eventual triumph over the combined hosts of British oppression, won for him the endearing title of the Father of his country. His name has become a synonym among all civilized nations of the globe, for liberty and religious toleration, and the land of his birth, to which he gave a nationality, has become an asylum for the down-trodden and oppressed of all nations.

Looking back after this lapse of time to the organization of this Republic, the errors then committed seem apparent. Many claim that the seeds of dissolution were clearly visible in its organic act, and that the wise men of [illegible] that they saw the [illegible] [illegible] the evil day should overtake them. The [illegible] [illegible] which had [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] In the [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] and his faith was in the Almighty Ruler of the universe. His oath to preserve, protect and defend the Government was registered in Heaven and sealed with his blood. He sought no conflict, but he was sworn to resist aggression. The contest of arms to maintain and extend slavery was forced on him, and then he appealed to the patriotism of the country to sustain the sanctity of the flag their fathers had planted in this

"Land of the free and the home of the brave."

In response to this call many left their plows and workshops, their counting-houses and professional pursuits, to engage in the conflict of arms so suddenly [illegible].

"In war's [illegible] proud, magnificent array."

The infant Northwest, knowing its interests, sent forth its representatives to battle for her rights and to sustain the great cause of humanity. From the extreme northwest of Illinois, near the banks of the "Father of Waters," came forth two men, who, under Providence, were destined to add undying glory to their country's fame among the nations of the earth. Before the war they were both comparatively obscure men, with but little known of their commanding reputation. The one was educated to arms, and to some extent had distinguished himself in the Mexican war. The other by his own indomitable will had obtained but an imperfect common school education and a profession, and, like Lincoln, was one of the laboring classes. These two men, from the obscure village in the Northwest, became the leading figures in the great war of the age. The one, by his military genius and skill as a commander and the other as his chief of staff and adviser, were to aid in making the one, the great hero of the war, and to the world the successful leader in the cause of human freedom, made him the first among the military men of the age, and won for him the honors and gratitude of all lovers of order and constitutional liberty, and eventually elevated him to the same position once occupied by the Father of his Country. His history is still in the womb of the future. The results of his labors, as an actor in the great drama of the world's affairs, time alone will develop and the future historian will correctly note.

But it is of the lesser one I would now speak. He was born in obscurity and of poor parents. His education was very limited, as the aid of his labors was necessary to maintain his father's large family. The charcoal made by himself, father, and brother he was in the habit of taking to the city of Galena to sell. A mere lad then, the native diamond of talent within was occasionally seen to sparkle in the debating clubs held in the district school-houses of the neighborhood. Two terms in an academical institution near his father's house completed his education. He then pursued the study of law in the city of Galena, and soon emerged to public speaking, by participating in the discussions attending the political elections of the day by making Democratic speeches. His attention to studies, his devotion to his profession and his unswerving integrity won for him friends and clients. He was one of the most brilliant of the bar, but was a safe counsellor, and distinguished for soundness of judgment, great familiarity with the [illegible] of the legal lore, and a good advocate. He was just working into a lucrative practice, and was already acknowledged as the Democratic standard-bearer of his section of the State when the dark days of 1861 obscured our political horizon. Then it was that he forgot party fealty, and the prejudices and bitterness engendered by partisan controversies. He remembered only his country. He saw as he never had before the perils of the country, and he urged that the Government should be sustained, and that it [illegible] by the flag of his country, and appealed to the God of battles to decide for the right. He had been educated as a Democrat, and believed in a government of the people. His Democracy taught him that a majority, constitutionally expressed, should rule, and in a logical sequence, that the South should have peaceably acquiesced in the election of Abraham Lincoln. He imbibed those principles from the teachings of Jefferson and Jackson. His clear vision saw in the mad attempt of dissolution then inaugurated the fall of a great nation; that all the blessings of civil and religious liberty were threatened, that the wheels of Government were to be [illegible], [illegible] preceded by a government of the few. If successful, he saw that the mass of the people, of whom he was himself an humble member, would be disorganized into living machines, as hewers of wood and drawers of water. His comprehension of the great truths promulgated by the American Declaration of Independence, and his conviction of their truth and justice, forbid the idea of making one portion of humanity subservient to the other. He was willing to sacrifice his life to maintain the sacred charter of American liberty, established by the blood of the Revolutionary fathers. To him there was no longer any North or South, East or West. It was his country in danger, and to it everything else—family ties, party rule, State rights—all was forgot.

He went to the field of blood; but not professionally a soldier.

* * * "The plumed troop and the big wars
That make ambition virtue—* * *
Neighing steed and the shrill trump,
The spirit-stirring drum, the ear-piercing fife—
* * The pride, pomp, and circumstance
Of glorious war,"

with all its ghastly carnage and heart-rending spectacles, had no charms for him. But he did not shrink from it. He entered the service from a profound sense of duty to his country and his God. His knowledge of the cause of the war, his integrity and talent made him a valuable and a reliable adviser and chief of the staff of the General commanding. From the battle of Belmont to the final surrender of the opposing forces at Appomattox, he did not miss a battle in which his chief participated. He was a most valuable executive officer. Though not educated to arms, his knowledge of legal forms and of the law made him an almost indispensable aid to his chief. In his counsels he constantly kept the main end in view, viz: the suppression of the rebellion and the re-establishment of one flag, one constitution, and one government over our common country. He disregarded collateral and minor issues, and turned neither to the right nor left in the discharge of what he deemed a sacred duty. Having entered the military service, he was subordinate and obedient to all orders emanating from superior authority. So far as it became him to do, he exacted the same subordination and obedience from the men and officers around him. He was just to the last degree. Being of the people and educated to believe in the practical doctrines of equality, he had no horror or fear of caste. To him there was one law of equal and exact justice for the high and low. He was no believer in hereditary aristocracy. His sole faith was in the distinction created by true merit. He was, therefore, pre-eminently the friend of every soldier and officer of the army. He excused their short-comings and palliated their supposed offences. No enlisted man ever received injustice at his hands, and no officer ever applied to him for counsel, aid, or advice, without receiving it. He was consequently beloved as a near and dear friend by all who knew him. Those who knew him best loved him most. His mind was methodical in its reasoning, and as is generally true of upright and true natures, his conclusions were equally just and correct. He was a

* * * "Friend to truth! of soul sincere,
In action faithful, and in honor clear."

His first commission in the volunteer forces was that of Captain and Assistant Adjutant General, rising gradually by the force of his merit to that of Brevet Major General of Volunteers. Upon the revival of the grade of Lieutenant General, he was made Chief of Staff to the Lieutenant General, and by law was made Chief of Staff to the General of the Army when that grade was created. Upon the elevation of the General to the Chief Magistracy of the nation, he received the portfolio of the Secretary of War.

To recur a moment to the exciting political campaign of 1860, when the old Democratic organization became shattered by its internal feuds. Our beloved comrade then attached himself to the wing which was led by the lamented Douglas. In that campaign he was the Douglas electoral candidate for the — District of Illinois. But few of this wing of the party ever entertained the belief that the threat of secession so openly made would ever be attempted if the candidate of the Republican party succeeded. Little sympathy or co-operative action, however, existed between the Northern and Southern Democracy, further than the common attempt to defeat the great opposing candidate. The best and most experienced statesmen and publicists of the North almost to a man scouted the idea that so insane a threat could be seriously entertained. But it was no idle word. The blow was struck and the die was cast. In the North Republicanism, denounced as Abolitionism, was charged with bringing on the war. But who struck the actual blow? Who stretched forth his fratricidal hand to drag down and trample in the dust the star-spangled flag which was the emblem of freedom and the hope of the oppressed of every land? Who was the Judas that betrayed his country, which had rocked his infancy in the cradle of liberty, and reared him and sealed him in the sunlight of its most enlarged freedom? I pause for answer. Me thinks I hear a still, small voice, scarcely audible and less heeded, floating over the disturbed elements, saying: "You can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors. You have no oath registered in Heaven to destroy the government, while I shall have the most solemn one to 'preserve, protect and defend it.'" If the Almighty Ruler of Nations, with His eternal truth and justice, be on your side of the North, or on yours of the South, that truth and justice will surely prevail by the judgment of the great tribunal of the American people." The great leader of the Northern Democracy was slow to speak. But the masses of all parties were moving, and among them our lamented and beloved brother in arms. His electric eloquence and burning words called out many a man to arms in the defense of his insulted country. Think ye not, comrades, that if

"Freedom shriek'd as Kosciusko fell!"

that the angels of Heaven did not weep when Freedom herself was assailed by fratricidal and bloody hands? Aye, the nations of the earth stood aghast, trembling witnesses of the terrible contest our age had inaugurated, and a shrunk away, distrusting Nature. Good men everywhere prayed loud and long that constitutional liberty, religious freedom, and equality of rights might prevail. The real prize contended for was liberty or slavery. The end came, and slavery lost. The struggle was long, bloody, and bitter, but the end gained justified the means used.

It cannot be said that our noble brother-in-arms distinguished himself as a soldier, inasmuch as his every duty was altogether executive. He never had the personal command of troops, but was ever the true and trusty confidential adviser of the commander of the armies. That he was susceptible, however, of the highest order of military culture, will not admit of discussion.

The war ended, the great contending armies were disbanded, and the breaches caused by the shock of arms required to be healed. One section needed what the other had—reconstruction, the execution of which was placed by Congress mostly in the hands of the General of the army. In this difficult task he was ably assisted by the talent and legal acumen of his Chief of Staff. The most complicated and conflicting questions were presented almost daily, and, though for a long time in most feeble health, his anxiety and watchfulness to see the whole country once more united and prosperous, prevented him taking time to recruit his shattered frame. He was eminently a patriot. He loved his whole country. He entertained no enmity against any part of it. He had once believed that sectional difficulties were in [illegible] and through [illegible] a [illegible]. His existence was sustained by the highest tribunal of the land. By the arbitrament of arms it lived no longer. The voice of God and the will of the sovereign people had dissipated the sophistries of the courts, and at last the immortal truths of the Declaration of Independence were vindicated and he who was lately in bondage, could now raise his unfettered hands towards high heaven and thank his Maker that he too was a freeman. Yet there was much to be done before the broad aegis of the law could be made to overshadow all alike. To accomplish this end, and again settle this country in peace, harmony, with every interest harmonized, was the great study and labor of Gen. Rawlins. He daily advised with his chief and took his orders upon all matters requiring his attention and action. He carried the same views and principles with him into the Cabinet. His [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible]

[illegible] by [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

In the prime of manhood, as his name and character were just becoming known to the general public, and just when he hoped, from the high position he held, to prove, for himself [illegible] good, the [illegible] of [illegible] political expediency, Gen. Rawlins laid low by disease contracted while a soldier in the service of his country. In the black days of October, 1863, while passing overland from Vicksburg to Chattanooga, whither General Grant had been ordered, Pflock [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], and [illegible] the [illegible] suffering [illegible] Though suffering severely from it, he never left his post of duty at the side of his beloved chief. It is true he hoped that, with the close of the war, he would be enabled to devote ample time to the restoration of his health. Of a strong physical frame, and always a stranger to sickness, he made light of the dread disease which had fastened itself upon him. The close of the war found him a victim to the disease, and the [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of his [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] things were but the [illegible] of [illegible] that those of the field, and General Rawlins still felt it his duty, at a time [illegible] to continue as his chief's confidant, as his health failed [illegible] were required to a [illegible] climate. A trip across the continent [illegible] the Pacific shores gave him temporary benefit [illegible]. Calm, safely ensconced at a [illegible] as [illegible] he takes pride in guiding his vessel into a safe harbor. The General Rawlins, finding so much imposed upon his commander, felt it his duty, as his first mate, to stand by him until that great work should be finished. For every day of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] was an [illegible] [illegible] has [illegible] [illegible] abandoned his post of duty as Chief of Staff or as a Cabinet Minister. His mind, ever vigorous, never for one moment lost its strength to the day of his death. I repeat again, that his every thought was for his country's good, and all who knew him will cheerfully testify that he was never seemed more inspired or eloquent than when, with burning words, he portrayed the future glory and destiny of this country. His eagle eye and face, illumined with glowing enthusiasm, was wont to animate and transport his hearers into the same belief. He was ever earnest in the field of war, and as he [illegible] [illegible] in the [illegible] will ever be his last [illegible] in the Cabinet was [illegible]. Many rejoiced when a seat in the executive councils was given him, because they believed that his indomitable will, his force of intellect, his earnestness in pushing forward his convictions, would have their proper influence with his co-laborers upon the great measures of the [illegible] [illegible] and upon which the public mind is ill at ease. He himself stated that at the last Cabinet meeting he ever attended he made a labored effort to secure a certain recognition by our Government of the struggling Cubans, and feared that in his enfeebled condition he had over-exerted himself, which, alas! was too true, for from that excitement his disease redoubled its violence, and his frame, already exhausted, was too weak longer to resist, and on the 6th of September, 1869, at 12 minutes past 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and in the 39th year of his age, he quietly and peaceably resigned his noble spirit to the God who gave it. But to the last his words evinced that his thoughts were intent upon his country's good and upon the success of republican principles everywhere. The nation knew not the value of the rough diamond it possessed until it had passed beyond its reach. He had ever wished to die doing his duty and his wish was gratified; and, if the spirit still takes cognizance of the concerns of this life and his country's welfare, it is with a clearer view of the wise purposes of God in the conduct of human affairs, and that whatever is done is for the best.

In the death of General Rawlins, the society of the Army of the Tennessee has lost its dearest and best friend. He was identified with the members of the society in the past, before it was organized as an army under his name. He loved the Army of the Tennessee as a parent loves its child. He gloried in its achievements, and always boasted of its prowess. He was with it in infancy, and grew up with its growth. He shared with it the doubtful fortunes of Belmont, rejoiced at the positive triumphs of Donelson and Shiloh, and participated in its southward progress along both banks of the Mississippi until the Gibraltar of the South had yielded up the ghost. Again, he watched it as it assailed Lookout Mountain and scaled the hights of Mission Ridge, and he went with it in spirit as from thence it drove the enemy from mountain post to mountain post, until its victorious banners were planted in the heart of Atlanta. He never ceased to look after it with longing eyes as it turned eastward from Atlanta, and, with other armies, made its famous march to the sea. From Savannah it turned northward and homeward. The days of the rebellion were numbered, but the end was not yet. Great conflicts were still to be enacted, and it was but natural that like the besieged at Lucknow our deceased brother should listen to catch the first sound of the familiar Slogan of the boys of the Army of the Tennessee.

The war ended, and peace once more resumed her sway. You, gentlemen, did not wish to lose the associations you had formed amid dangers and hardships upon many a tented field. You organized a society, and styled it "The Society of the Army of the Tennessee." At your first meeting and permanent organization in Cincinnati you elected General John A. Rawlins your President. You have re-elected him your chief from year to year, and now his chair is vacant. He died as the executive head of this association. His chair you have dressed in black as a reminder to us all that we must sooner or later tread in his footsteps to that

"Undiscovered country, from whose bourn
No traveler returns."

It was always one of his greatest griefs that his health would not permit him to be present with you at these reunions. He loved you all, and his spirit was always present with you upon every recurrence of these interesting occasions. But now we miss him, and as a brother officer, a comrade in arms, and true friend to this society,

"We ne'er shall look upon his like again."

It was one of the happiest consolations of his last moments that his co-laborers in his civic and military duties communicated to him expressions of their love and sympathy. His susceptible and grateful heart thanked them for their kind remembrance of him. He could do no more. He had sat in the Councils of the nation for the last time. He left expressions of his good will for all his associates. To Gen. Sheridan's message of his love and that of his fellow-officers, he returned his thanks and love. It was not possible nor practicable for the family or relatives of Gen. Rawlins to be present with him in his last illness. Yet his bedside was visited, and the soothing influence of woman's presence given in the person of Mrs. Gen. Sherman. She came unto him as a ministering angel—as a sunbeam her visit illumined the dark chamber of death, and as she left, her angelic influence remained to soothe and strengthen the dying man as he descended into the "valley of the shadow of death." He is gone from us. No more will his cheerful welcome greet us. No more will the sound of martial strife fire his blood with enthusiasm. His voice is forever hushed. He sleeps his last dreamless sleep. It only remains for us to drop a friendly tear upon his grave—to bid the brave soldier, true patriot, and generous-hearted statesman a long, last, affectionate farewell, and to express the hope that the example and lesson of his life may not be lost by his surviving compatriots, but that each may

"So live that when the summons comes to join
The innumerable caravan, that moves
To that mysterious realm where each shall take
His chamber in the silent halls of death,
Thou go not like the quarry slave at night
Scourged to his dungeon, but, sustained and soothed
By an unfaltering trust, approach thy grave
Like one that draws the drapery of his couch
About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams."

DEATH OF COL. PECKHAM.

At the conclusion of the eulogy by General Parker, the following committee report was received and adopted:

MR. PRESIDENT: Your committee appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the feelings of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee in regard to the death of Colonel James Peckham, formerly commanding the Twenty-ninth regiment of Missouri Volunteer Infantry, beg leave to report as follows:

Resolved, That the Society of the Army of the Tennessee learns with deep regret of the death of their late comrade in arms and brother member, Colonel James Peckham, of St. Louis, Mo., who, in the prime of his manhood, was taken from amongst us, and whose death was attributable directly to wounds received in the gallant and intelligent defense of our country's flag.

Resolved, That the Secretary be hereby instructed to forward to the bereaved widow and family of our lamented comrade a copy of the above resolutions, and tender our heartfelt sympathy and condolence in her sad bereavement, and further instructed to spread these proceedings upon the records of the society.

R. P. BUCKLAND, Chairman.

THE LATE GEN. RAWLINS.

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, in the interposition of his providence, to remove from his sphere of usefulness our beloved comrade, Major General John A. Rawlins, late President of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, who died while in the discharge of his official duties as Secretary of War, at Washington, D. C., on the 6th day of September, 1869, of disease contracted by exposure in the army; and,

WHEREAS, In his death this society has lost one of its most beloved and honored members; therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of Gen. Rawlins the country has lost one of its bravest and truest supporters, the nation one of its ablest and purest statesmen, the oppressed and liberty-loving of every land a true friend, his bereaved family a kind husband and father, and [illegible] [illegible]

Resolved, That we tender to the family and relatives of the [illegible] our heartfelt sympathy [illegible] who have lost [illegible] [illegible] and gallant [illegible] with us the [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] of these [illegible] [illegible] to the widow and [illegible] of the deceased.

[illegible] Society of the Army of the Tennessee, and the Cavalry of the West, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

VOTE OF THANKS.

After the reading of the following resolution [illegible]:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Army of the Tennessee are tendered to the members of the Army of the Cumberland for their courteous invitation to the [illegible] at Louisville.

The Cavalry of the West.

The meeting of the cavalry representatives, pursuant to a call heretofore published, was held at the Galt House yesterday morning, with the President, General Wilson, in the chair, who called the meeting to order, and made some appropriate remarks.

The minutes of the last meeting read and approved.

An informal report of the committee on permanent organization was read by Gen. Croxton, of Kentucky. Owing to the absence of other members of the committee, no definite result had been reached, and, on motion, the time of the committee was further extended.

Col. S. V. Shipman, of Wisconsin, from the committee on corps badges, etc., reported, in the absence of the chairman, that no definite action had been taken.

Some remarks were then made by the President, calling attention to the objects of the association.

Major Hosea introduced, at the request of the President, the project of writing a history of the cavalry operations of the West.

After much general discussion on the subject of the collection and preservation of the historical records of the cavalry arm of the service, in which very interesting remarks were made by General Croxton, Hl R. Murray, of Kentucky; Gen. Harnden, of Wisconsin; Col. Brown, of Kentucky; Gen. Kilby, and Col. Ward, of Kentucky, and others, Gen. Murray introduced a resolution changing the name of the society to that of the "Society of Cavalry of the West," which was carried, after some discussion.

Gen. Murray also moved that the office of Historian of the society be created, which was carried.

General John T. Croxton, of Kentucky, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That Major L. M. Hosea, of Cincinnati, be designated as the historian of this society, and that all members be requested to forward to him histories of operations of regiments or other commands, sketches, reports, campaigns, and other materials which may be of aid to him in compiling a history of the cavalry of the West.

A resolution by Gen. Murray, appointing a committee of three to confer with Major Hosea in regard to extending the limits of the proposed work to include all the cavalry operations of the war in the West, and amended by Col. Brown so as to authorize the appointment of auxiliary committees, was adopted.

A resolution by Maj. Griffin, authorizing the President to appoint a committee on soliciting membership and collecting dues, was adopted.

A resolution by Gen. Harnden, fixing annual dues pro tempore at one dollar, was adopted.

A resolution by Gen. Croxton, that the present officers be declared the officers of the society for the coming year, and amended by Maj. Griffin substituting Maj. L. M. Hosea as Corresponding Secretary in place of himself, was adopted as amended.

The officers of the society now are:

President—Maj. Gen. Jas. H. Wilson, Keokuk, Iowa.

Vice Presidents—First Division, Gen. Ed. M. McCook; Second Division, Gen. Eli Long; Third Division, Gen. Judson Kilpatrick; Fourth Division, Gen. Emory Upton; Fifth Division, Gen. Edward Hatch; Sixth Division, Gen. R. W. Johnson; Seventh Division, Gen. Jos. F. Knipe; Artillery, Capt. Geo. T. Robinson.

Recording Secretary—Col. S. V. Shipman, Madison, Wisconsin.

Corresponding Secretary and Historian—Major L. M. Hosea, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Treasurer—General M. R. M. Wallace, Chicago, Illinois.

Executive Committee—Generals John T. Croxton, E. F. Winslow, E. R. O. Minty.

On motion, the society adjourned, subject to the call of the President, at a time and place for meeting to be selected by himself.

JAMES H. WILSON,
Major-General, President.

S. V. SHIPMAN, Colonel, Recording Secretary.

The Banquet.

The banquet at the Galt House at night opened at a little before ten o'clock. There were four large tables, capable of accommodating about three hundred persons. One of these tables, placed at the north end of the banquet hall, and was set apart for the more distinguished members of the society, and for visiting officers and prominent citizens. At this table were seated General W. T. Sherman, Lieutenant-General P. H. Sheridan, Generals Irvin McDowell, John Pope, Jas. M. Schofield, G. M. Dodge, Eli Parker, A. Beckwith, Godfrey Weitzel, Wesley Merritt, T. L. Crittenden, Jas. B. Fry and Tony Forsythe, Brevet Lieut. Col. W. C. Church, editor Army and Navy Journal and Secretary of the Army of the Potomac Society; Brevet Lieut. Col. J. P. Martin and Judge Bland Ballard.

DECORATIONS.

The tables were all beautifully decorated. On the table at the north end of the wall were three miniature monuments to Gen. Grant, Gen. Sherman and Gen. Rawlins, the latter in the center, crowned with the figure of a riderless horse and decked here and there with little emblems of mourning. The Grant and Sherman monuments were each surmounted with an equestrian statue. The decorations on the other tables were: Flagship Hartford, Commodore Farragut in the crosstrees; temple of liberty, old castle, pyramid of oranges, glace; pyramid of grapes, pyramid of fancy candies, pyramid of Nogat, pyramid of French Style, pyramid of macaroons, pyramid of fruits and pyramid of bouquets.

THE BILL OF FARE.

Oysters on the shell.

Soup—Mock Turtle, Consomme a la Royale.

Fish—Boiled red snapper, Hollandaise sauce; baked sheep's head, a la Italienne.

Oysters—Fried oysters au Gratin; broiled oysters; escalloped oysters; oysters with fine herbs; oysters a la Normande; oyster patties; oysters pickled.

Relevés—Turkey, giblet sauce; ham, champagne sauce; loin of beef; saddle of Southdown mutton, cranberry sauce.

Entrees—Fillet of beef, larded aux champignons; salmi of quail, a la chasseur; small patties, with salpicon of chicken; supreme of chicken, a l'imperial; petits volauvent, garni aux huitres a la poulette; croquette of sweet bread, with truffles; fricandeau de veau pique, a la jardiniere; jeune poulet saute, a la provencale; cotelettes d'agneau panees, a la Milanaise; Ivperean santal au vin de champagne; filets de perdreaux, a la mongols; calf's head, a la sauce tomate.

Roman punch.

Game—Saddle of venison, currant jelly; stuffed wild turkey; wild goose, cranberry sauce; broiled quail, on toast; roasted prairie chicken, bread sauce; loin of bear, Cumberland sauce; red head duck; teal duck; Mallard duck; blue-wing duck, with jelly, and other game.

Cold ornamented dishes—Boned turkey, with truffles garnished with aspic; boar's head, on socle, decorated with jelly; pattie de gibier with jelly, hunter's style; volieries deperdreaux, in the Kentucky stand; galantine of capon a la Francaise; beef, a la mode, in jelly, a la Flamande; lobster salad, bordered with jelly, a la Russe; jambon, decorated a la Galt House; patte de foies de volaille, a la Strasbourg; aspic of oysters, a la Imperial; aspic de cervelle de veau, decorated a la Arcadie; filets de saumon, en turban au Beurre; salmon en salad [illegible]; beef tongue, ornamented with aspic.

Vegetables—Green peas, mashed potatoes, asparagus, stewed potatoes.

Dessert—Malaga grapes, oranges, figs, pears, raisins, pine apples, bananas, French fruits, almonds, pecans, filberts, English walnuts, nuts Brazilian, Catawba grapes.

Ice Cream.

French Coffee.

TOASTS AND RESPONSES.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES—*Response by Maj. Gen. M. F. Force*—GENTLEMEN: The response to this toast should be simple and honest. It has been customary in this society to open the evening's entertainment by toasting the President of the United States. For many years past it has been more general to toast the Government of the United States, but this evening we resume the old practice, and this evening we toast the President of the United States. All honor to our Chief Magistrate, and through him to the nation. We look through its trials and its triumph, and here we toast the Chief Magistrate, and through him, the people, and we look back, around and forward, and each one feels within his heart, "Thank God, I too, am an American. [Applause.] Drinking a toast to the President of the United States is no form of observance. We know the office and we honor the man who fills the office. [Renewed applause.] The Army of the Tennessee knew him. We knew him at his first essay at Belmont, through his toils in the West, and some of us were at the closing scenes in the East.

In the earlier days in the war he taught us to the obeying of orders, whatever they were, and enforcing them, whatever they were, the first lessons of the soldier. He saw his method of carrying on war. With him it was a serious matter. War was a duty—a task—something to be accomplished, and he kept at it, never flagging, never wearying, never desponding, but always hammering at it until he had effected his ends. He was ever willing to accord the justice due to all who had helped to to make the Army of the Tennessee, so it was that while in the army we had entire confidence in his leadership. In those days we knew that what he had planned he would carry out.

To-night we have a right to speak not only of what he was, but of what he is. We knew him then and we know him now, for he carries the simple qualities that characterized him in the old office into the new one. He is the same purpose; the same resolute will and the same common sense are his chief characteristics; and to-night, when we drink to the President of the United States, we drink with respect to the high office and with personal respect for the man. [Applause.]

THE ARMY AND NAVY—*Responded to by Gen. Sherman*—GENTLEMEN: Being President on this occasion, I am the official mouthpiece, and I may declare not only what the toast is, but its sense. The sense of this toast is national. You as a part here, as a society, the representatives of the fact, declare the army and navy to be national; a synonym just as the President of the United States, and as such the army and navy feel compliments. In their representative acknowledge, as the President of this meeting, the compliment intended to be conveyed, and they are worthy of the compliment. [Applause.] There are others who can bear testimony of this as well as I. The army of the United States has been reduced so that it is no larger than four of the old corps, and is only the army in spirit. Its whole power consists in the spirit life that unites it, and its life and power are as great to-day as ever. [Applause.] Any day you please—any day the nation may demand it—you may fly to arms with forty or two thousands and hundreds of thousands. Of the navy in like manner I speak in a national sense. It is the representative of our nation, abroad as well as at home. We used to think the navy could never get to Louisville, but we have seen it here. We have seen navies—not marine ships, but small ships, and they have [illegible] here as well as any organized effort anywhere in rivers, harbors or upon the high seas. The navy to-day is as good as it ever was, as disciplined, as good, the army is as good, and its men are as willing to endure privation and to fight for the flag of our country. [Applause.]

I hope, therefore, the Army of the Tennessee, represented here, and the gentlemen of Louisville sitting here, are as ready in the conception of their toast as I may be in my response. The army and navy are worthy of the high compliments you pay them, and the army and navy are better than they would be without this compliment. [Prolonged applause.]

THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE—*Response by Major Henry S. Pike*—

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN: I am happy to say that the only toast of this evening which requires no eloquence is awarded to me. It would be a work of supererogation to speak of the Army of the Tennessee with a view to add new laurels. The words Army of the Tennessee themselves have a history, and they need no eloquence to illustrate them. [Applause.] Their memory is written in many long marches from the city of Louisville to the seaboard city where I was [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the Army of the Tennessee [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the name of General [illegible] W. T. Sherman [applause], the man who [illegible] the Army of the Tennessee in all its [illegible]. We are here to-night simply to strike hands, and, in the words of General Rawlins, "Let us meet together, and have a good time;" and if you will come down in the old scene of your military triumph, you will find brave hearts still willing. We were earnest, but you are generous. [Applause.]

[illegible]

THE CAVALRY OF THE WEST—*Response by Maj. Gen. J. H. Wilson*—Gentlemen: I never was in [illegible] [illegible] I am to-night, ex[illegible] at Chattanooga, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] me to speak to the [illegible]. [Laughter.] I [illegible] speak a word that I would [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] with the editor of the Louisville Journal. [Laughter.] I [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] speeches, and don't expect to learn to make speeches. [Laughter] I [illegible] [illegible] the infantry. [Laughter and applause.] I feel upon this occasion very much as a certain cavalry general said to me of to-day. I was getting away from the horrors of the war when he happened to meet his General. "Where are you going?" asked the General. "General," he said, "I am not giving up; I'm not demoralized, but I'm not scattered, but, General, I haven't [illegible] for you," [illegible] [Laughter and applause.] I might tell you something about the cavalry of the West. I knew at about it, although most of the boys are at home. A certain old Colonel in Missouri was trying to reconstruct the State, and was a candidate for Governor. He met with a reproof from the General, though a better officer than he was never served. He came to me and said: "The General has rebuked me. I never claimed to be much of a soldier, and don't know anything about this military business, but I bet you I can plow a furrow straighter than any man in the country." [Laughter.] A good many of the boys are in the position of the Colonel. They could plow a straight furrow, and could always find where the enemy's guns were. The cavalry of the West never came in sight of a gun that they did not get. [Laughter.] A voice, "And nothing else." [Renewed laughter.] When General Sherman [illegible] a man of not very great capacity—I think he alluded to Gen. Kilpatrick. [Laughter.] The cavalry started from Louisville with troops that went the Ohio to the Gulf of Mexico; and they captured 180 guns. [A voice, "Muskets!"] No, not muskets, we left them behind for the infantry to pick up. [Laughter and applause.]

I didn't get up to make a speech. ["Go in, go in."] Gen. Sheridan came here and somebody spoke to him about speaking. He said he didn't know how to make a speech, but to talk and drink with the boys and have a good time. Now all I've got to say is "go in."

THE HONORED DEAD OF THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE—*Response by Maj. Gen. G. W. Dodge*—MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE: In responding to the sentiment, "The Honored Dead of the Army of the Tennessee," I need no weary research nor elaborate. For each of us, as the sentiment was proposed, there appeared a long line of our old comrades who fell in the struggle in which we were all engaged, and the memory of them, of their bravery, of their gallantry and devotion to duty, is one of the [illegible] of that heartfelt devotion which we feel for each other here to-night. The memory of those who gave their lives for the cause which we loved will ever bind, with ties increasing in strength, our fraternal regard for each other, and our devotion to our Union holy.

Let no ambitious head or heart that claims a place in the Society of the Army of the Tennessee dare to forget, by selfish aims, the grandeur of [illegible] [illegible].

As our hearts are softened and made better by the memories of our departed comrades, so also the gratitude of the nation throughout the land, and all patriotic hearts move and are inspired to a higher and holier patriotism when thought over by the names McPherson, Ransom, Smith, Rice, Greer, Greene, Fairchild, and a long list of those who fell and a host of others who are borne on the rolls of the Army of the Tennessee. Who can say that they feel as a thrill of bitter grief to many bosoms throughout the whole land until finally the nation realized what the cause of our country was worth, and that to realize it, whatever is asked for, was to give, justly and willing, offer for the altar. The list of the shining names I have mentioned, and a list so long it would require the whole night to read it, electrified the nation at large, but the thousands of non-commissioned and private soldiers of equal sacrifice and sufferings, all the [illegible] in all their homes and [illegible] in all hearts as [illegible] they were dear, that [illegible] the memory [illegible] [illegible] country [illegible] [illegible] in [illegible] [illegible] and those who [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of the honored nations of the earth.

And to-day, as we contemplate the glories of our free institutions, we honor the memories of our dead.

If we cherish as we should the memories of those who were once of us, but have answered to the last roll call, we shall be more and more inspired to be true to our country, and faithfully do our duty until all is over.

TO OUR COMRADES OF ALL THE ARMIES OF THE UNION—*Maj. Gen. John Pope*—MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: It is greatly to be regretted that some one more familiar in mind, and of wider range, than myself, [illegible] with that [illegible] some one possessed of eloquence and command of language essential to this duty should have been called upon to respond to this toast: one better able [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of our armies [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in any mention of the honored dead? What words could add to the fame of the armies of the Union more than the [illegible] of [illegible] and regenerated country, respected by all the world, and proved as a country in every sense of this claim? What can be added to the brilliance of their record than all the words in the English language could express, as was said by the late President Lincoln, "it is not what we say but what they did."

WE MARCH TO THE SEA—*Response by Maj. Gen. M. D. Leggett*—The distance of the speaker from the chair, the noise and confusion at the time, rendered a correct report of General Leggett's response impossible. It was humorous, and was frequently applauded.

THE MEMORY OF MCPHERSON—*Dirge.*

THE VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS—*Response by Maj. Gen. T. L. Crittenden*—Gentlemen and Comrades of the Regular and Volunteer Army: To one of which I once belonged, and to the other of which I now belong, I thank you for deputing to me the honor of responding to this toast. [Applause] You have drunk to the health of the President of the United States, representing the nation; you have drank to the army and navy representatives of the nation, and all that we have come to the kernel and heart and drank to the strength and might of every free government—the revolutionary soldiery. [Applause.] Our great captain and chief officer has truly said that the army is an arm ready to strike when the Government call, and that great dependence must be placed upon the volunteers. I am now a regular, but not taught in that school, and God knows that I have regretted many a time that I have only learned these things by having them hammered into me in this war. There has been some failures in the volunteers, but I can say that there has been quite as many of the regular. I have never been honor to claim honor as due, and I hate to see the man who detract it from him who earned it in the face of the enemy. [Applause.] Gentlemen, I was a volunteer; I stood high with the volunteers, and I don't think I stood too high. I am now a regular; but I don't stand very high with the regulars, and I don't think I stand too high. [Applause and laughter.]

OUR INVITED GUESTS—*Maj. Gen. J. M. Schofield*—Gentlemen and Comrades: As the Army of the Tennessee, the Army of the Cumberland, the Ohio and the Gulf, all united in fighting the battles of the West, we all unite here in the enjoyment of our reunion, and we would ever perpetuate that fraternal feeling. I thank you for this cordial greeting, and assure you of the unfailing affection of your comrades in arms. [Applause.]

PEACE—*Gen. T. L. Dickey*—Gentlemen and members of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee:

I feel myself profoundly honored. In view of the comparatively small part which it was my honor to take in the action of the Army of the Tennessee, it is a great honor to be called upon to respond to the toast. Peace is the subject; and peace was the goal of the war. This was the end desired by all, and to which the soldier looked with pride and pleasure, and that too with the consciousness that he was to secure it under the preserved and restored government of our fathers. [Applause.]

MISCELLANEOUS REMARKS.

SPEECH OF COL. JOHN MASON BROWN.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: I have always been a cavalry officer. Although in fighting in the center to-day I made a failure, I must acknowledge the courtesy, kindness and forbearance which you have borne me in pardoning a momentary physical weakness which rendered it impossible for me to continue my address. I ask only one thing: Please don't think I was scared. [Laughter and applause.] There is one thing I would like to suggest to you. I don't think the State of Kentucky has a more loyal son than myself, and I say this prefatory to asking that we be recognized in all rebels in conciliation and friendship, all those who were once our foes. [Great applause.] For the hospitality of this occasion we are indebted—let us say it boldly—to a rebel colonel, Colonel Jilson Johnson, a rebel officer and our true friend. [Renewed applause.]

RESPONSE OF COL. JOHNSON.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Army of the Tennessee: Allow me to return to you my grateful acknowledgments for this honor. I thank the gentleman for the compliment he has paid me, and return my kindest wishes to each and all of you. [Applause.]

DISPATCH FROM THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.

To Col. L. M. Dayton:

Though personally absent, my heart is with my comrades of the Army of the Tennessee, as you revivify the memories of army days. You have my best wishes for a happy reunion.

WM. W. BELKNAP, Secretary of War.

A number of other speeches were made and a number of documents were read. There was a general jollification, and the small hours had come when the organized compactness of the Tennessee withdrew from the banquet hall.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.

CATTLE—Wednesday's cattle market—a heavy rain storm and large stock of cheap turkeys, with a poor class of cattle [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in the yards. All the good ones sold, but some Texans and other this stock goes over. The few fat lots brought the rates of Monday, or [illegible], with the [illegible] the weather keeps them away.

SHEEP—The arrivals were 1,400 head, with [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

HOGS—Prices are unchanged, and but few butchers are buying. Only 4 cars arrived this afternoon, and 10 more cars are expected. Prices are firmer, live being quoted at [illegible], and dressed at [illegible].

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 18—P. M.

COTTON—Firm; middling [illegible]; sales of [illegible] bales; receipts [illegible] bales; exports to the continent [illegible] bales; coastwise [illegible] bales.

FLOUR—Quiet.

GRAIN—Corn unchanged. Oats easier at 65c.

HAY—Without change.

PORK—Unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork firm at $32 25. Bacon and lard quiet and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Sugar, yellow clarified, [illegible]. Molasses, prime to [illegible] choice [illegible]. Coffee quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—Quiet and unchanged.

GOLD—[illegible].

EXCHANGE—Sterling steady at [illegible]; New York sight drafts ½ discount.

MARRIED.

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